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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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CHICAGO CONVENTION

SECRETARY WILLIAM E. TRAUTMANN REPORTS 203 DELEGATES, REPRESENTING A MEMBERSHIP OF 142,991, IN ATTENDANCE AT THE SESSIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS

Second Day's Session Permanently Organized—William D. Hayward, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, Chosen Permanent Chairman by Acclamation—Trautmann Elected Secretary, Mrs. Emma Langdon, Assistant—Spirit of Delegates Shown in Rejection of Lawyer Boudjianoff from New York—Powers Scores Intellectuals—Convention Decides to Report Proceedings Stenographically—Ten More Schenectady Local Unions Declare for Industrialism, Among Them Cigarmakers' Union 89—More Telegraphic Greetings Read.

(Continued from last week.)

Second Day.

Chicago, June 29.—The Industrial Union Convention resumed its session in Brands big hall, corner Clark and Erie streets, this morning at the hour to which it was adjourned yesterday afternoon—9 o'clock.

An incident at to-day's session showed the spirit of the members composing it. Lawyer Boudjianoff from New York was refused a seat as a delegate on the principle that lawyers have no place in an industrial union of wage-earners. Delegate Daniel De Leon, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, had protested the credentials of Boudjianoff on the question of principle. Without introducing Boudjianoff's dirty personal record.

De Leon's frantic efforts of A. M. Simmons to save Boudjianoff from rejection the convention enthusiastically voted against admitting him.

On recommendation of the Credentials Committee one more national organization was added to those authorized to install, making eighteen in all represented in the convention. Other delegates, without power to install, were seated with one vote each.

The convention was thereupon permanently organized. William D. Hayward, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, was elected permanent chairman by acclamation. William E. Trautmann, the fraudulently deposed editor of the "Brauer Zeitung," was elected secretary, also by acclamation. Mrs. Emma Langdon, the author of "The Cripple Creek Strike," was elected assistant secretary, likewise by acclamation.

After the election of permanent officers was concluded, Delegate Albert Ryan, of the Western Federation of Miners, moved that the proceedings of the convention be stenographically reported. Delegate Daniel De Leon, W. E. Trautmann and Clarence Smith explained the arrangements entered into with the DAILY PEOPLE, and the latter's offer of \$200 toward defraying the expense of the convention decided to secure stenographer and have report. Delegate David

THIRD DAY'S SESSION REMARKABLE FOR SPIRIT OF UNANIMITY DISPLAYED ON COMMON GROUND OF INDUSTRIALISM

Speeches by Debs and De Leon Among the Important Features—Debs Arraigns Gompers and the A. F. of L., and Says "I Am Heartily in Accord with Comrade De Leon on Certain Vital Points. I Find Myself Far Away from Some Men I Was in Close Touch with and Getting Quite Close to Some from Whom I Had Been Widely Separated"—De Leon Declares Alliance Ready to Join Hands with All Who Seek the Unification of the Workers on Both Fields—Others Also Make Eloquent Speeches.

Third day.

Chicago, June 29.—The third day of the Industrial Union Convention opened at Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie streets, at the usual hour this morning.

To-day's sessions were remarkable for the manner in which the leading elements composing the convention displayed a spirit of unity on the common grounds of industrialism. Speeches from Delegates Daniel De Leon and Eugene V. Debs were among the important features.

After seating a few more delegates upon the favorable report of the credentials committee, this morning, the day's discussion was begun by Secretary Wm. E. Trautmann, who delivered a lengthy indictment against the fakirism of the American Federation of Labor, its venal leaders and Chinese Wall. He showed documents to prove Gompers' treachery, and read extracts from a statement of Gompers, that the fakirism is mainly intended to be a brake against the Socialist movement. The cigarmakers, garment workers, boot and shoe workers and brewery workers unions were used by Secretary Trautmann as horrible examples of pure and simple.

Trautmann showed the connection between the American Federation fakirs

but is positively reactionary as it is controlled by the capitalist class, teaches capitalist economics and is an auxiliary to the capitalist exploiters."

Debs cited as proof of this fact the Textile Workers' strike at Fall River, Mass., the Interborough Railway strike in New York City, and the Chicago Stock Yards and Teamsters' strikes. The speaker declared that the American Federation of Labor pure and simple union had fulfilled its mission whatever it was, and that the time has come for it to go. Speaking of the capitalist newspapers, Debs said that they misrepresented this Industrial Union Convention, but would praise it to the skies if it was Gompers American Federation of Labor, which chloroforms the working class.

Turning his attention to the efforts of the "Socialist," alias Social Democrats, in trying to turn the Civic Federated American Federation of Labor into a bona-fide, class-conscious Industrial Union, the speaker declared that they might as well "bore from within" the Republican and Democratic parties as within Gompers' organization.

Debs asserted that he always admired the soundness of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance's principles and teachings and the honesty and determination of its membership. On his lips, he declared, there never was a sneer for the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, for it had learned by experience that numbers represent strength. He thought, however, that something was wrong with its tactics to keep it from growing. Maybe, he stated, the Alliance men were too fanatical, too prone to consider everyone a fakir who did not agree with them. But, Debs said, there must be some middle ground to unite the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and Western Federation of Miners.

The supreme need of the hour, the speaker proclaimed, is sound revolutionary organization of the working class as the masses are ready for such. He declared that the American Federation of Labor leaders see the handwriting on the wall but hope that the Industrial Union Convention will fall through discordant elements. Debs said that if the delegates were true to themselves they would undo it.

Once turning to Daniel De Leon, of S. T. and L. A. delegation, Debs said:

"Let me say that I am in hearty accord with Comrade De Leon on certain vital points. We have not, in the past, been the best of friends, but time and experience work remarkable changes. I find myself now far away from some men I was in close touch with and getting quite close to some from whom I had been widely separated. I am ready to forget past disputes and join hands with all who are willing to help unite the working class."

Debs concluded by outlining the fundamental principles of Industrial Unionism and declaring that it will ultimately mean a single union on the economic field and not only that, but also a single party of Socialism on the political.

After the applause that marked the conclusion of Debs' address had subsided, the delegates loudly demanded De Leon, who also received an ovation and was listened to with marked attention.

De Leon stated that he realized when the Chicago Manifesto was issued that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance had performed its function, and done its share toward bringing about this action through its agitation and literature. As to fanaticism he prophesied that Debs also will become a fanatic in this sense. The working class not only can, but must free itself. De Leon declared that had such an organization three years ago controlled the economic situation at the time of the miners' strike the revolution might have been accomplished.

As to numerical weakness, De Leon observed that there were other similar organizations which could not claim as the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance can, that they openly and frankly made known their revolutionary aim and objects.

De Leon also declared that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is ready to join hands with all who sought the unification of the workers on both the economic and the political fields.

De Leon made many more important points, but space will not permit of their enumeration.

When De Leon finished he was again greeted with prolonged applause, as Debs had been.

Delegate Thos. J. Haggerty, being called upon, also responded. He said that he spoke under instructions from his club, and in a brief speech accentuated the industrial and non-political character of

(Continued on page 2.)

CAPITALISM AND HEALTH

How far are we justified in saying that disease has increased in the nineteenth century? This question Dr. P. L. Hauser examines in two articles in recent numbers of the Paris Nouvelle Revue. There seems to be no question about the fact that nervous and mental diseases have vastly increased, according to Dr. Hauser. In France, in 1801, there were only 35,000 insane persons distributed through eighty-nine public and private asylums, but since that time the number has rapidly increased. In 1871 the number was 39,000, in 1880 it was 47,558, and in 1900 it was 65,937. Among these persons four classes are distinguished: 1. Madmen, properly so-called; 2. paralytic insane; 3. Senile weakness of mind; 4. Finally idiots. The greatest increase has occurred in paralytic madness, and in this particular it is to be remarked that this disease is very common among alcoholics.

In England, in 1852, there were only 28,000 insane persons, in 1866 there were 63,000; in 1891, 87,000; in 1897, 99,000, and, according to latest statistics, there are now 113,964. This is at the rate of one insane person for every 293 inhabitants, while in 1852 there was only one for 536 inhabitants. In England the increase is clearly due to alcoholism—out of 100 madmen, thirty-three being alcoholics. The same is true of other civilized countries. Another disease which is distinctly a product of the nineteenth century is neurasthenia. The majority of the victims of this condition are found among overworked men and among women who have been weakened by frequent childbirth. As a satellite, of neurasthenia, Dr. Hauser places morphinism. Forty years ago this disease was practically unknown. Experience has shown that in general the people who abandon themselves to this habit belong to the intelligent and well-to-do classes, and more than one-third of the victims come from the ranks of the medical profession. Women furnish 26 per cent. of the contingent of morphine victims. Another disease which is peculiar to our time is alcoholism. This habit is particularly common in cold climates, such as Russia, Sweden, Norway and Belgium, where the workmen and lower classes consume vast quantities of spirits. The countries in which alcoholism is less general are Spain, Italy, Portugal and the south of France, where the use of wine replaces that of spirits. Dr. Hauser places tobacco poisoning beside alcoholism. Tuberculosis is another of the series of diseases which may be considered peculiar to the degeneration of the human species, and in the last fifty

years the increase in this scourge has been frightful.

All of the above diseases Dr. Hauser considers indicate physical degeneracy, but there is another class, peculiar to modern life, which are termed "dystrophic," and which constantly increase in frequency. These are diseases of the nutritive functions. In the first place should be put gout, which formerly was qualified as a disease of the rich, but has ceased to be so to-day and has become common in all classes of society. In the opinion of Dr. Hauser this is directly due to the fact that nitrogenous foods are far more abundantly used than formerly. Another common nutritive disorder of the present is diabetes, caused principally by depressing mental states, extreme emotions and mental tension, excessive mental work, great physical suffering, insomnia, and all that exhausts the nervous system. Another class of diseases which has vastly increased in the last fifty years are morbid states, which are due to the increase of the great populated centers, and to the packing of the working quarters of the cities. These conditions are the evidence sometimes of an arrest of development of the organism during the first phase of its development, or of a deviation in development in adults. Under this head should be placed many constitutional and degenerative diseases, such as anemia, scrofula and albuminous degeneration. All of these disorders have been grouped by Dr. Hauser as retrograde metamorphosis of the tissues. Another affliction which has enormously extended in the last century is diphtheria, while the grippe has practically received its birth during the past hundred years.

In summing up his case Dr. Hauser asks: "What is then the cause of the multiplication of disease? Is this multiplication merely apparent, being due first to the progress of natural science and then to the new knowledge which we have obtained with reference to pathology? While the facts of this new knowledge is indispensable, this last hypothesis cannot suffice to explain the absolute silence maintained by the most distinguished physicians of past years with reference to a great many of the diseases of our epoch. While biologic science has made immense strides in recent years, we cannot deny to the physicians of ancient times a profound spirit of observation. Yet we look in vain for the least mention of diseases such as diphtheria, progressive locomotor ataxia, progressive muscular atrophy, Parkinson's disease, Basedow's disease, general paralysis of the insane and the different sorts of cerebrospinal sclerosis, all of which are frequent to-day." Dr. Hauser therefore concludes that abnormal modern conditions are reflected in the human organism.—Public Opinion.

THREE ROUSING CHEERS

On Fifth Anniversary of DAILY PEOPLE Sent from Friends at Industrial Union Convention.

The following telegram was received from the friends of the Daily People assembled in Chicago at the Industrial Union Convention:

"Chicago, July 2.

"Convention hall of Industrial Union Movement. Three rousing cheers on the fifth anniversary of the Daily People—Long Tom of the S. L. P. Signed: D. De Leon, New York; H. J. Brimble, Florence, Colo.; T. J. Powers, Providence; August Gillhaus, New York; Sam J. French, New York; Carl U. Starkenberg, Chicago; Theodore Bernine, Indianapolis; J. T. L. Remley, Indianapolis; O. M. Held, Detroit; Thos. Jackson, Buffalo; Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill.; Joseph Schneider, St. Louis; Duncan McEachren, Chicago; Philip Veal, East St. Louis, Ill.; Michael P. Haggerty, Butte, Mont.; J. W. Johnson, East St. Louis, Ill.; Benj. Frankford, East St. Louis, Ill.; E. J. Dillon, Marion, Ind.; Max Eisenberg, Cincinnati; Paul Dinger, Cleveland; Boris Reinsteint, Buffalo; Frank Willke, Milwaukee; Herman Richter, Detroit; G. Kleinhenz, Louisville, Ky."

CHICAGO REJOICES

Chicago, July 3.—Comrades of Section Chicago rejoice with you on the Fifth Anniversary of the DAILY PEOPLE.

(Signed) Alberg, Alquist, Fiddler, Barndt, Anderson, Davis, Hamale, Hansel, Hiuly, Lingenfelter, McEhren, Martin, Nagle, Newman, Povis, Riemsneider, Shablock, Starkenberg, Shaynin, Surgenberg, Slater, Visconsellos, Winfield, Wolfe, Matthews, Mrs. Molberg, Nielsen.

INDICTMENT

OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

BY W. E. TRAUTMANN, AT THE CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION

[The below is only a fraction of the indictment drawn up by Trautmann against the A. F. of L. This matter will form part of the stenographic report to be published by The People. As it will take some little time before this matter will appear stenographically, and as it has exceptional interest for the readers of The People and for all militant Socialists, it has been secured in advance. The indictment in full will compel the line to be drawn sharp between the "pure and simple" Socialists and other agents of Gompers and Gompersism, on the one hand, and the militant Socialists who are drawing together, on the other.]

Fellow Delegates:—

In the arguments and indictments against the old form of labor organization and its methods reference must be made to certain persons intimately connected with the American Federation of Labor. In so far as the nature of my task requires me to deal with individuals, I shall be guided by the rule which Karl Marx lays down in the preface to his work on Capitalist Production, to wit: "Here individuals are dealt with only in so far as they are personifications of economic categories, embodiments of particular class relations and class interests." In this view the harmful actions of officers of the American Federation of Labor must be understood as the natural outcome of their attitude toward the problems of capital and labor.

Since, then, most of the organizations chartered by the A. F. of L. are based upon a presumed agreement of interests between the capitalist class and the working class, the general trend of their official administration is, more or less consciously, in the direction of capitalist supremacy with all its evils and the corruption which marks its sway.

You are gathered in this convention to hear the proofs which warrant the general indictment of craft unionism as set forth in the Manifesto. With you rests the decision as to whether or not the facts which I am about to relate are strong enough in number and significance to justify the formation of a new economic organization rooted in the class struggle and the adoption of new methods to promote the interests of the working class.

In the days of the small manufacturer trades unions were able to wrest from the owner of the tools certain rights and concessions without, however, any protest against the basic principles of profit-making. Here and there, workmen made demands which invaded the inner sanctuary of exploitation and, as a result of strikes and lockouts, the machinery of capitalism was threatened with serious damage. Many of the far-seeing members of the capitalist class perceived the importance of making the craft unions serve the purposes of commerce by keeping them within the bounds of capitalist economics. To accomplish this end it is plain that the workers must be held in ignorance of the true reasons which draw them together into unions. The very nature of craft unionism made this end easy of achievement and developed unscrupulous men who performed the service for the capitalist class of keeping the laboring class divided by trade aristocracies and endless jurisdiction quarrels and by preaching, in season and out of season, the doctrine of community of interests between the workers and the shirkers.

Thus, in the official publication of the St. Louis, Mo., Exposition, 1904, of the American Federation of Labor Exhibit in the Social Economy Building, Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., argues:

"It is not without reason that the members of this vast federation have been inspired with confidence in the ability and devotion of their officers. All of this latter are working officers of the most successful national unions, and as such have proved their capacity before being promoted to their present position. It should be remembered that it was the council of the American Federation of Labor, acting in conjunction with the chiefs of the railway brotherhoods, which refused to participate in the great strike on the railroads centered in Chicago in 1894, and thus averted a bloody and disastrous conflict with the military

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The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

forces of the United States. It was this same council that in refusing to affiliate with the central federation of New York, with its fifty-nine local unions and some 18,000 members, because it included a branch of the Socialist Labor Party, struck the key-note of the resistance against the dangerous delusion that the emancipation of the working class can be achieved by placing in the hands of shallow politicians the business enterprises now conducted by private persons. And it was the same council whose policy, after an envenomed conflict of five years' duration, was vindicated in open convention by a decisive vote of 1,796 against 214, and the programme of the common ownership of all the means of production and distribution was declared alien to the trades union movement.

"By the systematic pursuit of a policy as above illustrated, the American Federation of Labor has demonstrated to the world that the spirit of the trades unions is essentially conservative, and that in the measure of its conservation it has become the most valuable agent of social progress. This is a truth only grasped by the most capable minds, and it is the recognition of this truth, and its practical application in the industrial world, that has enabled the American Federation of Labor to transform the old-time trades union forces and tactics into a disciplined army, only engaging in industrial war when diplomacy has utterly failed."

In this statement Mr. Gompers simply outlines what has evidently been agreed upon between him and his colleagues in the National Civic Federation: namely, that the craft union movement is to act as the Praetorian guard of the capitalist system. Indeed, the very purpose of the National Civic Federation and the reason of its existence is to use, and in the using, to corrupt the labor movement to the lasting enslavement of the working class.

Out of the great mass of evidence which I have gathered to show the practical operation of craft unionism along the lines of capitalist exploitation I have selected first that pertaining to the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. Its constitution establishes an aristocracy of labor and discriminates against the workmen because of their race and the poverty of their circumstances. Section 64, page 17 of the tenth edition of the constitution provides that "All persons engaged in the cigar industry, except Chinese coolies and tenement house workers, shall be eligible to membership; this shall include manufacturers who employ no journeymen cigar makers, and foremen who have less than six members of the union working under them." It is further specified that "the acceptance of rollers and filler-breakers as members by initiation or by card shall be optional with local unions, except in places where the system has already been introduced." This section is manifestly designed to foster a monopoly of a few craftsmen in collusion with a certain class of manufacturers against outsiders. Section 154, page 39 reveals additional evidence in the clause that "no union shall be allowed to furnish the label for cigars made in whole or in part by machinery." Thus the blue label of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, instead of being the mark of improved conditions for all the workers in the cigar industry, is merely the medium whereby a small proportion of trades unionists by mutual agreement with employers on the selling price of cigars, preserve some rights which they refuse to extend to those whose employers cannot be forced to sell their goods at the prices stipulated by the union and those of their craft who work in shops where machinery is used. Yet in spite of these restrictions and notwithstanding membership discrimination against Chinese and tenement house workers, Section 154 of the constitution provides that "where the manufacturer deals in Chinese, tenement house or scab cigars, it shall be optional with local unions to withhold the label from such a firm."

Stogie makers and common workers in cigar factories and employees of the Cigar Trust are absolutely debarred from the union, and when they tried to organize under the American Federation of Labor they were refused a charter because the Cigar Makers' International

(Continued on page 2.)

INDICTMENT

Of the American Federation of Labor.

(Continued from page 1.)

Union of America objected to its issuance. (See proceedings of A. F. of L. convention held in Detroit, 1899). This is also true of the Tobacco Workers' International Union into whose membership no employees of the Tobacco Trust may be admitted and whose regulations provide that whenever an independent union factory becomes absorbed by the Trust the label shall be withdrawn and the employees either leave the factory or the union.

That the Cigar Makers' International Union of America have the support of some of the manufacturers to the extent of the latter's readiness to assist them in a strike against rival manufacturers is borne out by a statement in the Cigar Makers' Official Journal, March, 1905, page 5, namely: Daniel S. Jacobs, writing from New York, sums up the method of fighting the Trust through a strike of their employees and affirms that "the independent manufacturers would encourage the strike in every way. They could be relied upon for every possible support."

The Cigar Makers' Official Journal, December, 1903, publishes without editorial protests a letter from a cigar maker named David Goldstein, in which the writer upholds the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Lynn, Mass., for scabbing on the Knights of Labor cutters and avers that "the vital principle at stake, the maintenance of the contracts, of its integrity, forced the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to furnish men in the teeth of fierce opposition to fill the places of the K. of L. cutters who had quit work."

Not only is scabbing thus endorsed in the interest of the sanctity of contract but it is also practised by the cigar makers themselves. In the well known case of the Resistencia of Tampa and Key West, Florida, a militant working class organization, the Cigar Makers' International Union of America assisted the manufacturers to crush out of existence this admirable class conscious union.

Another organization which is even more notably in collusion with the employers than the Cigar Makers is the United Garment Workers of America. In 1903 the Association of Manufacturers of Workingmen's Garments met in Chicago to confer with officials of the United Garment Workers concerning the regulation of the prices of garments and the use of the union label. Agreements were made between the two contracting parties by which the union became a facile tool of the employers. On January 26 and 27, 1904 the Association met again in New York. According to the Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades, February 5, 1904, official journal of the United Garment Workers of America, "the chairman was Mr. H. S. Peters, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and a manufacturer. . . . It was voted by each firm to subscribe a liberal sum to the fund of the national union for advertising the union label and to assist the union to improve the quality of the goods bearing the label. One of the principal objects of the association is to remedy selling abuses that create an injurious competition and the effects are to depress wages and make difficult an increase. . . . Walter Charriere, president of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, spoke on the label of his union. He said that his union wanted the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Label to be placed on both working and dress shirts. He also stated that he had attended the convention for the purpose of trying to assist the manufacturers in preventing competition between those manufacturers using his label and the label of the U. G. W. of A. General Secretary White replied that his organization objected to a divided jurisdiction in one shop." The convention then passed a resolution favoring the United Garment Workers of America as against the other union because the plans of the Garment Workers best suited the plans of the Association.

At the annual convention of the Association of Overall Manufacturers using the union label, held in New York, January, 1904, the general officers of the United Garment Workers were invited to participate in the work of the convention, and, according to the Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades, the general secretary attended and delivered an address. A Baltimore manufacturer, Mr. Moses Morris, is quoted by the Bulletin as saying in the course of his address to the convention:

"I had a talk with Henry White of the Garment Workers, in which he agreed with me that an organization of the manufacturers using the label could be made of great benefit to his organization as well, and that by concerted action a great many evils might be remedied, or at least lessened and new evils prevented to a great degree. . . . After all is

said and done, none of us is more or less than a labor organizer himself, in the large sense, and I am proud to term myself an organizer of labor, and I sincerely hope that those whom I have organized with a view of producing certain articles economically and good, realize that in being one of their head workers I assume a great deal of responsibility that some labor organizers do not seem to realize."

That this combination of workers and shirkers is carried on in the interests of the latter is amply proved by the fact that the union label is used as an advertising agency for the manufacturers. Thus, according to the Bulletin of April 15, 1904, "W. H. Scott, advertising agent of Sweet, Orr & Co., has organized a union label advertising league, his mode of advertising being by public demonstration in conjunction with those retail merchants who sell union made products. Exhibitions of labels and other symbols are given in halls, or theatres, and to this method is added street parades on a grand scale with unique features."

The union label, it will be observed, is practically the manufacturers' label. In the account of the 1905 convention of the Union Made Garment Manufacturers of America the Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades, under the title of Perfect Harmony with "Union Made" Firms, reports that "a uniform national scale for the overall trade is to be considered by a special committee and a committee of the union prior to the union's convention. To cap the climax the manufacturers selected as their secretary and labor commissioner Walter Chuck, the well known General Executive Board member of our international union." And in rebuttal of a charge made by the Daily Trade Record the Bulletin avers that "the only hostility shown is toward those employers, label or non-label, who refuse to come up to the standard demanded equally and invariably of all manufacturers." These standards, you will perceive from what I have already said are measured by the selling price of the union manufacturers.

The like "harmony of interests" conspiracies exist between the International Boot and Shoe Workers and the shoe manufacturers as evidenced in the business transactions of the international officers of that union in the last four years. Their official journal openly admits that the label should be issued to manufacturers at the discretion of the national officers, and that "the shoe workers must come to the realization of the fact that owing to existing conditions the majority of the manufacturers do not derive anywhere near as large a profit from their business as the manufacturers in other directions. . . . The opponents of the present policy of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union claim that wages should be increased before the union stamp is issued. At the present time there is about as much sense in this as there would be in a shoe worker with a sturdy pair of legs buying crutches to navigate on or taking a dose of paris green for an invigorator."

In February, 1905, edition of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal the following argument is made in favor of the manufacturers: "The sentiment of the meeting of the manufacturers was that an advance in the selling price of shoes was absolutely necessary, not only in the welfare of the shoe manufacturers but also to the jobber and the retailer. To this should be added the shoe workers. Unless the manufacturers get together and formulate some practical agreement or plan fixing a fair price for their product a large number of them must continue to operate their factories at a little above the expenses of carrying on the business."

There can be little doubt that a more or less formal agreement exists between the manufacturers and the union officials for the purpose of limiting the number of those manufacturers who may use the union stamp so that, with the aid of the union officials, any increased demand for union made shoes may be rounded to the profit of the manufacturers in the combination rather than the enlargement of wages for the boot and shoe workers.

It is not overstepping the bounds of truth to say that, whatever crimes have been perpetrated against the workers by agents of the capitalist class in the ranks of labor, none is more atrocious than those committed by the international officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers, notably by Tobin, their general president and a member of the Civic Federation, Eaton, their former secretary, Skeffington and Gordon—vampires all who fatten upon the life blood of the toilers.

[The indictment is a good deal longer; the whole of it will be secured later. The above may serve as a sample.]

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the Fourth of July being a holiday, combined with a desire to give our readers as much news of the Chicago Convention as possible, the Weekly People went to press a day later than usual this week.

CHICAGO CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1.)

the new organization.

Eloquent speeches were also made by Chairman William D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, President Chas. Moyer, of the

Western Federation of Miners, John O'Neil, editor of "The Miners' Magazine," David C. Coates, President of the American Labor Union, Simons, Rowe, Knight, Lucy Parsons, and others.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION A SHORT ONE, IN ORDER TO ALLOW TIME FOR COMMITTEES TO DO CONSTRUCTIVE WORK FOR CONVENTION TO ACT ON.

Many Resolutions and Propositions Referred—One Provides for Literary and Lecture Bureau—Another Declares Organizations Seceding from A. F. of L. Shall Give Reasons for Withdrawal—Another Declares An Independent Labor Press Bureau Essential to New Movement—A. F. of L. Opens Fire on Industrialism in Denver—American Labor Union Executive Committee Illegally Expelled—Progress of Convention Indicates Success.

Fourth Day.

Chicago, June 30.—In distinct contrast to the session of yesterday was to-day's session of the Industrial Union convention meeting in Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie streets, this city. Yesterday's session was a long one given entirely over to discussion. To-day's was purposely a short one, owing to large numbers of delegates on various committees desiring to hold meetings to do constructive work to act on. Though the two meetings were so decided in contrast, yet they are closely allied, for without the common understanding developed by yesterday's long session, the constructive work necessitating the short session of to-day would be greatly hampered. The adjournment was taken just before noon to-day until to-morrow morning.

After the usual preliminaries, such as the reading of minutes, the chairman reported progress for literature and press committee.

Resolutions and propositions were called for, and those handed in were referred to the respective committees. Among them was one from Delegate Haggerty, of the Butte Mill and Smelters' Union, providing for literary and lecture bureau; one on International May Day; one from Max Eisenberg, asking that no president be elected for the new organization; another declared that organizations seceding from the American Federation of Labor should, upon joining, be required to make a statement of reasons for withdrawal and be given instructions in the principles of the industrial manifesto. A resolution intro-

duced by Delegate Thos. J. Haggerty, provided for a grand mass meeting not later than July 7. One introduced by Delegate J. J. O'Brien declared that an independent labor press bureau was essential to the movement, and that an effort should be made to establish a practical news association for the labor press of the country.

A copy of the "Denver Post," received by M. E. White, had an item containing the following echo:

"M. E. White, executive committee-man of the American Labor Union, local labor leader and delegate to the convention of the industrial workers of the world, which meets in Chicago to-day, was expelled from the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly Sunday afternoon. White represented the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees in the Assembly and the cause of his expulsion was alleged disloyalty."

"The expulsion is the result of the fight between the American Labor Union and the American Federation of Labor."

"A committee from the Assembly was appointed and after investigation reported in executive session Sunday afternoon that White was guilty and his expulsion followed."

White immediately telegraphed the "Denver Post" the following message: "I denounce as cowardly and illegal, action of Denver Trades Assembly in expelling me without a trial."

(Signed) "M. E. White." The progress of the convention so far is good and indicates a successful outcome.

THE FIFTH DAY'S MEETING TAKEN UP WITH THE CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

One Adopted Declaring In Favor of International Labor Day As the Labor Day of the New Organization—Another Introduced Providing for the Establishment of Relations with European Organizations—Sympathy for the Russian Revolutionists—Other Important Matters Referred—Adjournment Until Monday.

Fifth Day.

Chicago, July 1.—The fifth day of the Industrial Union Convention opened at Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie streets, at the usual hour this morning.

There was the usual reading of minutes after which resolutions were reported and considered.

The convention adopted resolutions declaring for the observance of the First of May, International Labor Day, as the labor day of the new organization. The resolution was opposed only by the delegate of the American Federation of Labor local of Swedish Carpenters of Chicago and Delegate Murtagh, who is business agent of the Molders' Union of St. Louis.

Philip Veal, a Socialist Labor Party man, representing a progressive body of United Mine Workers, onto the inequities of the Mitchell fakir machine, warmly advocated the resolution, declaring it expresses the sentiments of the revolutionary portion of the working class. Veal scored the way the capitalist September Labor Day originated, the uses to which it is put by labor fakirs, capitalists, politicians and business men, for the greater hoodwinking of the wages slaves, and declared we want a labor day that will breathe the spirit of a true labor day.

A Colorado woman delegate and others endorsed those sentiments. The objections of the carpenter were made on the ground that as little change as possible should be made in present day usages, and the September Labor Day be not interfered with. Murtagh declared that the introduction of the resolution proved the utter impracticability of the convention.

That the general sentiment was strongly in favor of May first as the genuine labor day, was shown by the endorsement, with but three negative votes, of the resolution, which follows:

"Resolved, That the first day of May of each year, which day has been selected as International Labor Day by the International Congress of Labor, be designated as the labor day of this organization, and that its members be urged to cease labor on that day and carry out exercises appropriate to such a day, for the education of the working class as to their rights and interests on the economic and political fields."

A resolution seeking to have the new organization date from July fourth as a new Independence Day, was tabled, as was also the one asking that statement be required from so-called seceding bodies, mentioned in the despatches of yesterday.

In reply to request for information Secretary Trautmann stated that there are in attendance at the convention seventy delegates having plenipotentiary powers and representing a membership of 51,430; seventy-two delegates not empowered to install, represent, he said, approximately, 91,500 members. There are also sixty-one individual delegates, a total of 203; the first seventy representing eighteen organizations, the whole convention thus representing 142,904.

Recommendation of Ways and Means Committee that the eighteen organizations be asked to raise about \$2,500 by an assessment of five cents per member, and an amendment by Clarence Smith, that it be made one dollar so as to obtain enough to successfully launch the organization; and the proposition of De Leon, that stenographic report be left out of the consideration, so as to avoid chance of having the printing of it hung up too long, were all deferred for action, until after the report of the Committee on Constitution.

Among the resolutions presented was one signed by De Leon, Haggerty, and Trautmann, providing for entering into immediate relations with the industrial unions of Europe, whose international bureau is located at Berlin.

Another resolution by Charles Kiehn, representing the Hoboken longshoremen, expressed sympathy with the Russian revolutionists.

In order to give committees chance to do necessary work, adjournment was taken to Monday morning.

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION IS AN EPOCH MAKING ONE IN THAT IT ADOPTS A PREAMBLE PRONOUNCING FOR THE NECESSITY OF BOTH THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC UNIFICATION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

At the Same Time It Asserts the Need of Having the Revolutionary Organization of the Working Class Built Up Without Affiliation with Any Political Party—Also Declares that the Working and the Capitalist Classes Have Nothing in Common—Points Out the Defeats that Arise from the Belief that They Have—Denounces Craft Unionism and Favors Industrialism, Making An Injury to One the Concern of All—A New Declaration of Principles Issued on the Eve of the Fourth of July—Other Important Proceedings.

Sixth Day.

Chicago, July 3.—The sixth day of the Industrial Union Convention opened at Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie streets, at the usual hour this morning.

To-day's session of the Industrial Union Movement Convention was an epoch making one. The marked feature of this eventful day was the adoption of a preamble to the Constitution of the new organization, which is remarkable in that it is the first declaration of principles promulgated by an industrial organization of the Working Class of any country pronouncing for the necessity of both the political and economic unification of the Working Class, and at the same time asserting the need of having the revolutionary industrial organization of the Working Class built up without affiliation with any political party, in order to take and hold that which the workers alone produce.

The preamble, which is a plain and terse declaration of the new organization, was taken up and discussed at length by paragraphs and finally adopted as a whole; and the industrial union thus planted firmly upon a correct and solid foundation. The new historic document is as follows:

PREAMBLE.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor, through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party. The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades unions of today unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things under which one set of workers are pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers. These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one

industry or all other industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one the injury of all. Therefore, we, the working class unite under the following constitution.

During the debate of the preamble, A. M. Simons contended that paragraph 2 was self-contradictory, inasmuch as it declared for the political unification of the Working Class and at the same time insisted upon independence from affiliation with any political party. To this De Leon replied to explain that the apparent contradiction is not a contradiction and calling attention to the fact that these clauses fully correspond with similar provisions in the original Manifesto, which Mr. Simons had himself signed.

Among those who took part in the discussion on the preamble were Thomas Haggerty, Clarence Smith, Paul Dinger, Thomas Jackson, Robert Rives Lamonte, Theo. Bernine, David Coates, Duncan McEachern, H. Richter, Mrs. Farberg, C. Ross, Messrs. Parker, Gilbert, Saunders, Murtagh and others. This work took up the forenoon session, and just at the noon hour the final vote on adoption was taken, and thus on the eve of the Fourth of July did the class-conscious industrial workers promulgate a new Declaration of Independence inaugurating a new epoch in the revolutionary movement for their emancipation from wage slavery.

A resolution was passed providing for establishing relations with the Berlin office of international bureau of the Industrial Unions. A statement presented by Literature and Press Committee, answering the insinuations of labor fakirs that this organization is to be a political party, and at the same time urging necessity of political education and recommending discussion of political and economic topics at meetings, gave rise to lengthy and somewhat tedious discussion with the few "anti-ballot box" anarchists present. It was evident that the majority of the delegates favored the statement and it was finally referred to the incoming general executive board to be elaborated by it.

Special committee was appointed to arrange ratification mass meeting.

The first local of Socialist party to line up unequivocally with the Industrial Union is that of Butte, Montana, whose declaration was read amid applause.

A resolution expressing sympathy and promising moral and financial support to the working class now battling for freedom in Russia, was also adopted.

SEVENTH DAY'S SESSION ADOPTS "INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD" AS THE NAME FOR THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

Sets Forth Its Position on Military Questions by Adopting An Anti-Military Resolution—Copy of Circular Letter Sent to Industrial Workers in Other Countries, with Answers Received Read—Constitution Outlining the Make-Up of the New Organization Taken Up—Clause Describing form of Administration Providing for Thirteen Industrial Departments Under Consideration at Hour of Adjournment.

Seventh Day.

Chicago, Ill., July 4.—The epoch making convention now being held in Brand's Hall will henceforth be known as the First Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, for such is the name decided upon for the new organization and adopted by roll call vote at to-day's session.

Another important incident of the day's proceedings was the adoption of an anti-militia resolution setting forth the position of the Industrial Workers of the World on the matter of military organizations used for the support and protection of capitalized interests. The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, The present form of Capitalism is increasing organized violence to perpetuate the spirit of despotism; and

"Whereas, The result of this spirit will tend to the further degradation and oppression of the Working Class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn militarism in all its forms and functions, which are jeopardizing our constitutional rights in the struggle between capitalists and laborers; be it further

Resolved, That any person joining the militia or accepting position under Sheriff and police powers, or are members of detective agencies or employers' hirelings in times of industrial disturbances shall be forever denied membership in this organization."

The only dissenting vote on this resolution was that of Murtagh, the business agent of the St. Louis Molders. Secretary Trautmann read copy of cir-

cular letter sent by temporary executive to organizations of industrial workers in other countries and the replies received from Germany, Holland, France, South Australia and Denmark. All answers were couched in language breathing a fraternal spirit but stating that not being familiar enough with conditions on the American continent, they could not definitely express an opinion as to the best method of building up a revolutionary economic organization in this part of the world. The Holland letter stated that a similar process of differentiation between the industrial and the old style pure and simple forms is also taking place there. That from Denmark differed from the others in that it criticised the non-affiliation clause of the manifesto and urged the necessity of co-operation with a political party of Socialism.

Following this the appointment of Committee to draw up a ritual for use of various divisions of new organizations was decided upon.

A constitution outlining the make up of the new organization was read by Moyer and Haggerty, Chairman and Secretary of the committee on constitution and presented to convention with the statement that the committee was a unit in favor of its adoption, with the exception of Fairgreaves, of Montana, who wanted state organizations. Preamble being already adopted, first action was solution was that of Murtagh, the business agent of the St. Louis Molders, to amend by changing the name to Industrial Union of America. Lengthy discussion ensued, and was taken part in by Delegates Coates, Bernine, Haggerty, Knight, Rierdan, Klemann and

others. Discussion showed general recognition of fact that Industrial Workers of the World best expressed the principles, international scope and character of the organization. Coates called for roll call. Amendment defeated, an original wording adopted by overwhelming vote.

Second clause describing form of administration providing for thirteen industrial departments was under consideration when hour of adjournment arrived.

SECTION CALENDAR.

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-4 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205 1/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 906 Market street, Room 15. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at Exchange Hall, corner of Sangamon and Monroe street.

All communications to Section Toronto to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer Section Toronto, Bracondale P. O. Ont. Canada.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307 1/2 Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 7. Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 29 1/2 South Delaware street, third floor.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg., Woodward avenue. Open every evening, Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sunday evening. All are welcome.

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A BISBEE MINER

Dissects the Opinions of A Bisbee Editor
On Bisbee's First Strike.

(Special Correspondence.)

Bisbee, Arizona, June 22.—Last week Bisbee had its first labor trouble. The switchmen employed in the local yards of the El Paso and South Western Railway walked out. The demands were five cents an hour more and the regular use of a proper kind of an engine to do switching. These demands were without a doubt just and reasonable.

The switchmen presented their grievances to the proper authorities over three months ago, but they were entirely ignored. Finding their demands treated with silent contempt the switchmen, indignant at the treatment of the company, and at the request to do switching with an engine having a pilot attached and not equipped with a foot-board, suddenly walked out, after having given the local agent notice that if they did not get an immediate answer to their demands they would tie up the yards in two hours.

To class conscious, revolutionary workingmen the strike was simply another manifestation of the irrepressible class struggle that is attendant upon and herent in the capitalist from of production.

The strike, of course, was lost and very short life. Whoever heard tell one being won conducted along the lines and tactics of pure and simple craft unionism? The Gomperses and Mitchells are not entertained at the sumptuous Civic Federation banquets as an inducement to these "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class to organize their dupes on principles and with methods that mean victory.

No, no, the labor fakirs who are members of the Civic Federation are not there to promote the industrial interests of the working class, but to conspire as to the best means of keeping the working class in industrial slavery.

The American Federation of Labor is the labor embodiment of this conspiracy. By means of this economic institution in connection with the capitalist strategy or conspiracy board known as the Civic Federation, the capitalists have solved the problem how to control and keep conservative organized labor in the material interests of the capitalists, i. e., long hours and short wages.

Furthermore, the Civic Federation capitalists, who are the dominant capitalists of the country, have, aided by the Gompers and Mitchell type of misleaders of labor, turned the A. F. of L. into a factory that produces political scabs and pessimistic workingmen and anarchists who, having given battle to the masters under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, have been gloriously defeated each and every battle since they were organized on craft lines that could bring no results. With disgust these pessimists greet every effort to arouse their renewed interest in a bona fide labor union such as the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance with the answer: "What is the use of trying to do anything; all labor leaders are corrupt and all unions rotten"

Seeing that capitalism is rotten and all capitalists corrupt, it follows that any labor organization founded or premised on capitalist principles will become as rotten as the capitalist system itself, and the labor leaders as corrupt as the capitalists who exploit the system. Like causes producing like effects, is the noble task that Gompers has cut out for him by the capitalists of the Civic Federation.

In view of the above facts the loss of the strike by the local switchmen was just what the few class conscious, revolutionary workingmen here expected; it was the inevitable result of their economic organization.

The strike itself was unimportant and insignificant as far as the number of men involved are concerned. But what was of importance and significance was the hypocritical attitude of the boot-licking editor of a local paper here, issued under the title, "Bisbee Evening Miner," towards the strikers. And before proceeding further let it be said that this editor would assume the same position towards all striking workingmen regardless of their particular craft, whether they be miners or railroad men; for all striking workingmen look alike to the lick spittles of the capitalist press.

This shallow thinking editor at the close of the strike comes out with an article entitled, "Just a heart-to-heart talk with the switchmen," in which he makes a sentimental argument to the switchmen to show how "unfair," "unjust," and "dead wrong" they have been in their hasty action towards their masters.

This language is neither strange nor new, but old and stale. Whoever heard of any of the prostitutes of the pen find-

ing the cause of striking workingmen fair, just and right?

Intelligent workingmen of Bisbee know that this cheap literary hack dare not express any other opinion than one favorable to his capitalist masters. For were he to give his moral support to striking workmen it would mean the loss of his meal ticket. The job of this miserable editor, like others of his mental calibre, is controlled by the capitalist interests involved in the switchmen's strike. For if "The Miner" is not directly owned by the Copper Queen Mining Company and the El Paso and South Western Railway, it is virtually or indirectly so from the fact that two-thirds of its advertisements comes from these capitalist sources; herein lies this cringing editor's bread and butter—his material interest; also the motive that inspired the chestnut argument and sentimental rubbish entitled "Just a heart-to-heart talk with switchmen."

Like the college professor who says that Socialists are visionary and the pulpiteer who says Socialism will destroy the family, the sycophant editor of "The Miner" is economically dependent on the capitalist class for his living.

Let us analyze some of his heart-to-heart talk "hot air," so that we may have a better mutual picture of this yahoo editor. He first says, "It would have no other termination than that in which it ended." That is a wise conclusion; he must have a private wire to Sammy Gompers or perhaps he has been peeping into the proceedings of the Civic Federation. Anyhow, the editor of "The Miner" seems to be "wised up" to the fact that railroad men are organized not to win their demands but to lose them.

In the next paragraph he says: "The action of the men was hasty, ill-advised and without the sanction of the public and that sympathy." Here is a lot of "hot air" all in one puff. If he means by the public the capitalists of the Copper Queen Mining Company, and the El Paso and South Western Railway, and all those wee business men who are eligible for membership to the Citizens' Alliance, why he speaks the truth. But if he means by the public, the miners and the rest of the working class here in general, upon whose backs the former portion of "the public" live, grow fat and healthy, while the latter portion of "the public" grow lean and sickly supporting them in luxury and idleness, why this editor lies.

The writer, who rubs elbows with the members of his class and does not view them from the window of editorial sactum, or send a reporter to get his information, knows that the sympathy for the switchmen was so substantial that the waiters of the local restaurants refused to wait on the scabs.

He goes on to say: "The alternative is given of an IMMEDIATE ANSWER or at least within two hours a great railroad will be tied up and thousands of men in this city threatened with a loss of time. Was that fair, boys?" Of course it wasn't fair for the capitalists of El Paso and South Western Railway. The strikers should have waited in their places until the company got there with a train load of scabs to take their places. In all warfare every good general always send a few good scouts ahead, not to find out whether the enemy is prepared for him or expecting him, but to tell the enemy to get good and ready as he is going to attack him and don't want to take him by surprise, as that would be unfair.

Furthermore, relative to the question of previously notifying the company of their grievances, he contradicts his own paper's report of the strike three days previous, wherein the report runs: "The demand for more pay, according to one of the strikers, was made three months ago, and has received no attention from the officials of the road." If three months' notification is this editor's conception of an IMMEDIATE ANSWER, why it must take a life time to get any other kind of an answer.

He winds up by advising the switchmen to make "suckers" of themselves and stultify their action in striking by going to Mr. Simmons, look him square in the face, and say: "Mr. Simmons, we made a mistake; can you give us a place in your employ?" The mistake they have made is voting for capitalism.

He throws a few flowers at Mr. Simmons for saying that he has a heart for his men, and that they will deal with a man who believes, as Roosevelt does, in giving every man a "square deal."

Mr. Simmons may have a big heart for his men, but he appears to have a better eye for the precious dividends of his masters, which can only be increased by shortening the wages or increasing the hours of work or intensifying the labor of the men under him, and vice versa. Mr. Simmons master's dividends will be decreased should the men who work under him by means of a strike succeed in lengthening their pay or shortening their hours of labor or by having more men put on to do a given amount of work.

This is why Mr. Simmons' big heart was not in evidence in the settlement of the strike with his men. Mr. Sim-

LABOR UP STATE

Katz Describes Conditions in Ulster County's Industrial Centers.

Kingston, N. Y., June 25.—Before leaving Dutchess County, I held two more meetings in Poughkeepsie and left fourteen new readers of the Weekly People behind me, besides a number of workingmen who will receive the paper on trial for three months. The subscribers are well distributed among the various factories in the county. Some work in the Phoenix Horse Shoe foundry, a couple in the Milk Separator establishment and others in the Dutchess Print Works.

On Sunday, June 19, I arrived in Kingston, Ulster County, and held four meetings in that city and vicinity and secured nine subscribers to the Weekly People and sold thirty-five pamphlets. Kingston and Rondout, formerly two separate towns, form now the City of Kingston, which is quite an important railroad center and industrial place as well.

As in so many towns throughout the country, one man owns a whole village, township or city, so in Kingston, Mr. Sam Kirchendahl, is the "big bug" of the city, which, of course, means that his influence reaches all who are in the business of manufacturing "public opinion" from newspaper editor down to the miserable labor fakir.

Sam Kirchendahl owns the Cornell Towing Line from New York to Albany and also shipyards where canal boats and large schooners are built. I was told by a member of a "pure and simple" union here that Kirchendahl was a genuine example of a self-made man, that he started as a poor clerk, etc.—and that the ship carpenters will work for him in preference to the other shipyards around Kingston. This was the talk of an individual surrounded by the influence of the "noble wagers" of the Class Struggle.

From the carpenters themselves I found out that the wages paid them are from \$1.75 to \$2.75 per day, the average being about \$2. When it rains there is no work and we see here then an average wage of probably \$1.50 a day for a skilled mechanic.

The "self-made" Mr. Kirchendahl some years ago put down the price of towing a boat from New York to Albany to \$5, and thereby ran the small fellows out of business. To-day the price is higher than before, ranging from \$25 to \$40.

The Hudson River Blue Stone Company has its quarries here, employing several hundred men. The work of trucking stone is, as I was told, very steady, so much so that the men who are doing that work for \$1 to \$1.50 per day, have not time to wipe the sweat off their faces. "Four bosses are watching us and we must be all day on the run," said one of the men to me.

Across the Kingston Creek there are the Cement mills and mines owned by the Consolidated Cement Company. This industry too is now trustified. There were a number of companies and independent firms here, but they all were swallowed up by the trust.

Rosendale, eight miles from Kingston, used to be the busiest town around here and the cement that came out of the Rosendale mines and mills had a world-wide reputation: it was the cement used in building the Brooklyn Bridge. Since the consolidation of the cement works, they are working only three days per week in Rosendale and for much lower wages than ever before. The trust finds it costs less to mine the stone that is used in making cement

mons understood that there was no room for sentiment in the class struggle between capital and labor; that it is a question of opposing material interests.

Moreover, if Mr. Simmons will deal with them a la Roosevelt they will probably get their heads beat in with a spiked police club; for a spiked police club was the "square deal" that Roosevelt approved of for workingmen when he was police commissioner of New York some years ago. So much for "Spiked Club Teddy."

The editor of "The Miner" may believe that the irrepressible class struggle may be answered by heart-to-heart talks, but the revolutionary workingmen know that not sentiment but a clear, intellectual comprehension of the antagonistic material interests involved along with a social revolution executed at the ballot box only will answer and end the class struggle.

Long before that time and just in proportion as the working class become educated to their material class interest will such editors as D. W. Semple, of "The Miner," with his W. R. Hearst program of "smash-the-trust," "public ownership of public utilities" and cheap everything (for the middle class), have gone up salt creek along with the rest of the rapidly dying middle class whose economic interests they represent.

A. Miner.

elsewhere and sells it for Rosendale cement just the same.

In the good old times at Rosendale, many working people acquired their own homes. To-day half of the stores in town are closed and real estate is down to nothing.

The Tobacco Trust has a large Cigar factory at Kingston, formerly owned by the firm of Paul & Smith. They employ 500 girls and boys, and pay 15 cents for bunch breaking, and 30 cents for rolling.

They have now a new bunch breaking machine that they are testing, which, if successful, would bring down the cost of production from \$1.50 per 1000 bunches to about 30 cents. The machine is a new departure in that line from all that has been invented in that connection. It is operated by two girls feeding it, and one girl taking away the bunches made. The machine will make 15,000 bunches per day. The fastest girl with the machines now in use can make 1000 per day.

Eleven miles north of Kingston, but also in the county of Ulster, is Saugerties. This too is quite an industrial place. There are two paper mills and a large bookbinding here. The wages in the paper mills are \$3 per day for the foremen or "bosses", and range from 75 cents paid to girls to from \$1.25 to \$1.50 paid to men. In the bookbinding about the same wages are paid.

I held a big open air meeting in Saugerties, got two subs for the Weekly People and sold fourteen pamphlets. This was the first meeting held by the Socialist Labor Party in this village and points made against the wrong form of organization and the misleaders of the Working Class in the American Federation of Labor were well appreciated by the audience, evidently they had their own experience with that bulwark of Capitalism.

There is a local of the Gompers-Strasser Cigar Makers' Union in that town. I met some of the members, where I expected to meet them, against a bar, one of them was giving me some interesting information, telling that in one of the mills in town the men had to work during the noon hour and were given no time to eat their "dinner", but had to "fill up" while working or look for another job. But as soon as he saw that I was taking notes he shut up like a clam, and although I assured him that his name would not be used, he would not tell me any more. He was afraid, I suppose, that if it leaked out that a member of the Cigar Makers' Union gave things away about conditions in other industries it would hurt the blue label.

Kingston has a Social Democratic party local. One of the members, also a cigar maker, is organizer of the American Federation of Labor. He told me that he organized most of the unions in and around Kingston, and that a couple of weeks ago he organized a Coopers' union. I asked him if he pointed out the necessity of the recognition of the Class Struggle and the final emancipation of the Working Class from wage slavery? To which he replied that he would not dare to do that, since the American Federation of Labor did not allow that. This same man on another occasion said that trades unions cannot raise wages, because an increase in wages would correspondingly increase the price of commodities. And again, at another time, when I spoke of the benefits the Working Class could gain through a class-conscious organization, he was of the opinion that such a union might improve conditions to such an extent where people would be too well off to become Socialists. A man talking like this may seem to be the "limit", but that would be a mistake, for I met a man in Ulster County who beats even this Social Democratic "pure and simple" h'organizer.

Going to Edenville I got into conversation with a farmer, the only passenger besides myself on the yacht that runs to Edenville from Kingston. "By gosh; you never get me to vote another Republican president. Ever since we have a Republican President, we ain't had half enough rain. We had lots of rain under Cleveland!" said the farmer from Edenville.

Rudolph Katz.

NEW YORK STATE CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU.

The New York State Correspondence Bureau hereby invites the co-operation of all comrades and sympathizers in the State of New York in the work of establishing connections for the Party in unorganized localities in the State. It requests that the names of sympathizers or others who may be approached in connection with the Party's work be forwarded to this Bureau immediately, so that we may get into communication with them and thus pave the way for the upbuilding of our organization in New York State.

Immediate responses will aid materially in the work before us. Address: New York State Correspondence Bureau,

PUNCTURING FRAUD

The Wisconsin Circular Against the Chicago Convention Again Dissected.

Milwaukee, June 26.—The following answer to the recent circular of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor against the Chicago convention has been sent to the principal daily newspapers in the State, by Section Milwaukee Socialist Labor Party:

The Wisconsin Federation of Labor, through its local quorum, has issued a circular in which it takes a decided stand against the new Industrial union to be launched in Chicago on June 27. It is no wonder, and it does not astonish us a bit that the local quorum of this executive committee should take a stand as it does, against the organizing of a new labor body. The gentlemen of the executive committee know full well that a new rival union might be hurtful to their political aspirations, therefore, they like to see no new labor union enter the field. Material interest seems to be the main factor of their opposing the replacing of the conservative American Federation of Labor by a new healthy organization of workingmen. But the people have not spoken yet. That they may adjudge for themselves and not be misled by prejudiced officials of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, we ask for space to answer statements in the circular which are utterly untrue and naturally throw a wrong light upon the situation.

It does not reflect favorably upon a thing or cause that must, in order to exist, depend upon dishonest means. Say they:

"The remnants of the now nearly defunct American Labor union, a dual organization in the Western states to the American Federation of Labor, together with a number of individuals practically unknown to the labor movement, have issued a call for a convention to be held in Chicago on June 27, 1905, for the purpose of organizing another dual and antagonistic organization."

Now just think of such rot! Do the officials of the Wisconsin Federation have such a low opinion of the working class of Wisconsin that they should not know the persons that have signed the call for the Chicago convention? Nearly all of them, with the probable exception of Frank Bohn, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are well known Social Democrats. Say, you workingmen and others, have you never heard of A. M. Simons or Eugene V. Debs? Well known persons in the labor world, and other well known Social Democratic speakers and writers, have taken the lead in the formation of this new labor union. And yet the signers of that Wisconsin circular, the purpose of which is to befuddle the minds of the working people, declare: "Together with a number of individuals practically unknown to the labor world" have signed that call. They simply surpass old Baron Munchausen in the fabrication of stories. The gentlemen of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor ought to be a little more careful next time and not try to hoodwink the people by misleading statements.

"This new labor movement," say they, "is encouraged by that arch disturber, Daniel De Leon, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, whose disreputable fights upon all legitimate labor organizations are still fresh in the memory of all."

Now Daniel De Leon, editor in chief of the Daily People, official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, has never been a disturber of labor. On the contrary, Daniel De Leon has done more than any man to build up a movement among the laboring men that is destined to lift the working class to a higher sphere. Or, is he a disturber of labor who calls Gompers, Mitchell, etc., "misleaders of the working class," and their organization, the American Federation of Labor, "an organization too weak to be of any benefit to the working class at large"? Is he a disturber of labor who says that the old style trade unions like the American Federation of Labor have outlived their usefulness, and must be supplanted by new, healthy organizations? Is he a disturber of labor who says that the working class can not fight capital with capital—that the economic organizations are powerless to combat capitalism? Are there no proofs to prove this? Have not all the great strikes conducted by the Gompers and Mitchell brand of trade unions been lost? Is he a disturber of labor who says that the working people must organize themselves along the lines of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and of the Socialist Labor Party, must be trained to handle the ballot intelligently in order to free themselves and rear the Socialist Republic? Let the people speak, not prejudiced officials of a dying and worthless labor body like the American Federation of Labor.

They further say: "Our affiliation with national and international unions, interrelationship of

History of a Proletarian ...Family... Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

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John Mitchell Exposed

BY

ROBERT RANDELL

The President of the United Mine Workers' Union, John Mitchell, is a labor leader widely known, a leader who has been almost idolized by many workingmen believing him to be the foremost defender of labor's cause, and we would it were true. But far from being the true guardian of labor's interests, Mitchell has betrayed vast armies of strikers to disastrous defeat. In these addresses, Randall, a member of the United Mine Workers, lays bare Mitchell's autocratic and traitorous conduct in the Colorado-Utah strike of 1903-4, and also his infamous connection with the National Civic Federation. This is a valuable lesson in the methods of the lieutenants of capital as labor leaders. The "Two Pages from Roman History," read by the light of this expose, will be better comprehended.

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obligations conceded jurisdiction, trade agreements and union labels, and shop cards, renders it imperative that we remain loyal to the American Federation of Labor and carry on our agitation for necessary reforms among the membership of the organizations affiliated with that body."

Thus, according to the gentlemen of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, the workers must remain loyal to the American Federation, not because it is beneficial to them, but because, while it has existed so long, it necessarily has created conditions, rules, labels, shop cards, etc., etc., which should hold the workers together. Now can anything funnier be imagined? Suppose the American colonialists had been told by King George that he had to rule forever because his reign had created laws, rules, regulations, etc., etc., would not have the colonists simply thought King George silly, stupid and ignorant? What opinion must the people get about the officials of the

Socialist Labor Party.

Milwaukee, June 23.

YONKERS OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, July 8—Getty Square. Chairman, B. W. Gaffney, speaker, Henry Jager.

Thursday, July 13—Ashburton avenue and Vineyard avenue. Chairman, P. Jacobson; speakers, J. Sweeney, P. J. Troy and B. Gaffney.

Saturday, July 15—Getty Square. Chairman, J. Sweeney; speaker, R. J. Downes.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe

In 1888.....	2,088
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1904.....	34,172

Slavery, the earth-born Cyclops, fellest of the giant brood,

Sons of brutish Force and Darkness, who have drenched the earth with blood,

Famished in his self-made desert, blinded by our purer day,

Gropes in yet unblasted regions for his miserable prey;

Shall we guide his gory fingers where our helpless children play?

—LOWELL.

OUR FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Daily People is now celebrating its fifth anniversary. As the Chicago Convention and its declarations of war upon capitalist trades unionism show, it is doing so at a time when events in the Labor Movement are not only vindicating its past policy, but are also preparing a greater activity and aggression for it in the future. Though the Daily People rejoices in a policy that experience has demonstrated to be sound and essential to Labor's emancipation, it knows no exultation except that born of the consciousness of having labored rightly and well, in the interests of the entire Working Class. The Daily People accordingly faces the future confident that its present triumphs in this respect will be the foundation for still further triumphs along the same lines in the years to come.

Toward the enemies of Labor, whether found in the ranks of the capitalist or the working classes, The Daily People will ever hold the language of antagonism. But toward its friends and comrades who stood by it under any and all circumstances, convinced that it embodied their own flesh and blood, their own aspirations and thoughts, The Daily People holds the language of fraternal congratulation. To them, it cannot refrain from saying: "Rejoice, for without your loyalty and sacrifice the results achieved would have been impossible, and the work yet to be done incapable of approach. To you belong the fruits of the present; yours also will be the victories of the future."—Daily People, July 1.

RUSSIA.

Carlyle declared that if necessary civilization will have not only one but twenty French Revolutions. Revolution will continue until right and humanity triumph. This persistence on the part of revolution is now being manifested in Russia. Beginning with the bloody Sunday of January 22 down to the Potemkin mutiny and Odessa bombardment, the demands of the revolution have been unrelenting. Each and every new phase seemed distinctive, yet they were all related and augmented one by another, showing how the revolution had spread in its determination to overthrow autocracy. From all over Russia come reports indicating the fact that the Revolution has crowded autocracy to the brink of its grave, and needs only to push it in to complete the good work. On top of the far-reaching influence of the Odessa episode comes the news that the Zemstovists warn the Czar that they will announce a constitutional government if internal reforms are not granted. The Czar is not likely to heed the warning and profit by the granting of the comparatively insignificant reforms demanded. He will insist on his divine rights, only to find that there are no rights except those conferred by the Social Revolution. He will precipitate the time that the American poet, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, had in mind when he wrote:

"Wait till a million scourged men
Rise in their awful might, and then—
'God save the Czar!'
Revolution will assert itself.

Algerian Lee, editor of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, English poodle, otherwise known as "The Worker," judging from the contents of his sheet, is very much interested in Socialism in China. But, judging from the defeated "backward races" resolutions to which he signed his name at the Amsterdam Congress, he doesn't care much about seeing China in Socialism. Such a resolution, as the Japanese have already protested, restricts Socialism to the white races only. Algerian is a great editor and a greater Socialist.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Frederick Engels, next to Karl Marx, the greatest Socialist philosopher, reiterates in his great work, "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," the old Greek philosophy first clearly enunciated by Heraclitus, who said "Everything is and yet is not, for everything flows, is in constant motion, is in constant process of formation and dissolution." In other words, life is not a fixed but an ever changing and growing phenomenon. In no phase of life is this philosophy so applicable in its general features as in the economic and social spheres of man. There integration and disintegration are constant and incessant.

To-day a great portion of the Working Class of this country is turning its gaze in the direction of Chicago. In the great lake city of the West there opens to-day a Convention of Workingmen, which, judging from the Manifesto calling it, is destined to mark an important change in the history of labor in this country. This convention promises to launch an economic organization of the Working Class on the lines of the conflicting interests of Capital and Labor, in direct contradistinction to the prevailing organization, that is based on the principle of the mutual interests of Capital and Labor. Such an organization necessarily demands integration and disintegration. It necessarily ignores those who regard the present form of trades unionism as fixed and stable, and proceeds to build in conformity with sound principles, philosophical as well as economic.

That such promises as those of the Chicago Manifesto have been held out before and have ended in comparative failure—that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the American Labor Union, for instance, have attempted the same thing with a measure of success less than that confidently expected—is no valid reason for discrediting such promises, or not aiding in the work that would fulfill them—integration and disintegration are processes that must often be accompanied by failure and experimentation in order to be finally successful. The fact that the efforts to launch a class-conscious organization of Labor are attaining a certain cumulative force, despite their comparative failures, argues well for their final triumph.

Another fact, worthy of consideration, is the more favorable condition of affairs in which the new organization will be launched. First, it is backed by a larger number of weekly and monthly papers, free from the throttling influences of capitalist trades unionism than ever supported such a movement before. Headed by the Daily and Weekly People, and the Swedish, Jewish, German, Hungarian and Italian organs of the Socialist Labor Party, it has a press that wields a wide influence, and can do much constructive as well as destructive, as much defensive as well as offensive, work in its behalf. Again, the growth of Socialist sentiment and of revolutionary Socialism are factors that cannot be ignored. They possess a power for good in combatting the fallacious and treacherous workings of capitalist unionism, that was not so conspicuously present in the past attempts of the kind promised by the Chicago Manifesto. With them present, capitalist reasoning and calumny no longer possess the field undisturbed, but are confronted by opponents whose increasing strength threatens them with overwhelming disaster. Finally, the new movement has the existing disgust against the treachery and futility of Gompersism, combined with its disintegrating tendencies, to aid it. The Working Class look from Frisco to Fall River. They note mutual scabbery, bribery and defeat everywhere. They note the National Civic Federation and its malignant influence in their affairs, as exemplified in the Subway strike. They are, accordingly, alive to Gompersism's impotency and treachery. Moreover, and above all, they note the organic changes in the system of Capitalism itself, and the corresponding fallacies of the Gompers' unionism. Hence they are leaving the latter and turning toward class-conscious unionism, with all that that implies. When were the promises for such unionism ever more favorable and worthy of support? Never before in the history of the American Labor Movement.

It is to be hoped that the Chicago Convention is alive to these facts, and will improve upon them. A step backward from the Manifesto would be deplorable, while conditions justify many steps forward. The mere declaration of industrial unionism will not suffice without the determination to make class-consciousness the essence of the new movement. Some sapient "Socialists" proclaim the International Typographical Union an industrial union, because it includes in its ranks many branches of the printing industry. The fact that these are the better paid branches, who use the inferior branches to raise their own salaries exclusively, as was done in the Brooklyn "Eagle" strike, doesn't affect the thinking apparatus of these wiseracres any. Nor does the International Typographical Union's endorsement

ment of the Cragg-Jorgensen policy of settling the Labor question, have the slightest impression upon their "wisdom." They, now as always, are pleased with the form, the essence is beyond them. Save us from such "industrial unionism." It is the old poisonous adulteration with a new label! If the Chicago Convention measures up to its duty and answers Labor's prayer for relief, it will progress as it deserves. Otherwise retrogression will be its lot, while integration and disintegration will continue in the world of Labor as of yore.—Daily People, June 27.

WELL-DESERVED PRAISE.

It is said that when the enemies of Ireland praised Daniel O'Connell he wondered what wrong he had done his country. O'Connell recognized that men cannot praise that which is to their detriment; interest compels them to commend only that which makes for their advantage. O'Connell's analysis of the psychology of the enemies of Ireland applies also to the enemies of Labor. They too praise only to their profit and gain, and visit condemnation, severe and drastic, upon those whose actions affect either. Who wonders then that in the June 27 "Evening Journal"—the paper which stampered the Interborough strikers back to work—praise is showered upon those members of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party in this part of the country who refuse to support the new Industrial Union Movement, while it has nothing but condemnation for those in other parts who do? The "Evening Journal" correctly recognizes as friends of Capitalism, as men worthy of discriminating praise, the men who joined with it and Gompers, Mitchell, Stone, Hannahan, Belmont, et al., in defeating the Interborough strike, by proclaiming it lost when the strikers were valiantly fighting, with the prospects of success to urge them on; and by accusing the strikers of having broken their contract with the Belmont corporation, thereby justifying the revocation of their charters, and countenancing the lie that the corporation had lived up to the contract in every respect. The "Evening Journal" correctly recognizes as allies, of whom naught but good should be said, the men who, in return for the financial benefits derived by themselves and their publications therefrom, stick, through thick and thin, to the organization which "The Wall Street Journal" correctly calls "one of the greatest obstacles in this country to Socialism," namely, the Civic Federatized American Federation of Labor, while pretending to advance the cause of Socialism. The "Evening Journal," finally, recognizes as friends of Capitalism, meriting exceptional laudation, the men who excuse and tolerate the capitalist politics of its friend and contributor, Victor Berger, and who, on the grounds of "broadness" and "liberality," uphold and maintain the Hearstian tendencies that manifest themselves within the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party. One might as well expect a man to condemn his guardian angel as to expect, under these circumstances, the "Evening Journal" to condemn the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats who oppose the new Industrial Union Movement in this part of the country; and by the same token, one would be ripe for the "foolish house" if he would expect praise for those in other parts who do. Mayhap, there are, among Eastern "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, many who, like Daniel O'Connell, wonder what wrong they have done that they should thus be praised by Labor's enemies, while their fellow-members elsewhere are condemned. If there are any such, let them apply the theories of Marx in a practical way, and then mend their course accordingly. A recognition of the situation in which they are placed, will do much to put them on the highway to truth, and the emancipation of our class—the Working Class.

The red flag on the Potemkin was a little too conspicuous and too prophetic to afford the capitalists of the world any comfort. Just think of it—one of their engines of national warfare flying the international flag of Socialism—that is too significant for the capitalists to stomach! No wonder, then, that they are lying so desperately about the crew, attributing to it the impulses of pirates, instead of the aspirations animating men engaged in a noble revolution. But that will not help them, the red flag is bound, from the very nature of social evolution, to increase its conspicuousness and their discomfort, as the years roll by.

Secretary John Hay is dead. There was a big difference between the author of "The Pike County Ballads," and the ballast wheel of the Roosevelt administration. The former is warm with revolutionary sympathy; the second was cold with the craft of capitalist diplomacy. Capitalism destroys the noble feelings of those whom it enmeshes.

operation resulting from the evolution of industry from the individual to the firm, from the firm to the corporation, the corporation to the trust, and the trust to social ownership and operation. But let us admit, for the sake of the fun there is in it, that Socialism is isolated private backwoods co-operation, there is certainly no equal division of all property among all the people about that. Or is it possible that in the office of the Bisbee, Arizona, "Daily Review", in contradiction to everywhere else, division of property is the basis of co-operation in property? Perhaps in the office of the Bisbee, Arizona, "Daily Review" they not only know how to reverse the truth but logic also, so that not only are Socialists made to desire things that are pure figments of the editorial imagination, but the editor does things that the experience of mankind demonstrates are impossible, viz., co-operate by dividing and divide by co-operating. According to this method of reasoning, it is a mistake to believe that when England and Japan co-operate against Russia that they desire to oust her out of Manchuria, as they are only intent on dividing up each other equally among themselves!

Socialists can only hope that the Bisbee "Daily Review" will keep up its work of entertaining them. They enjoy the "arguments", while the editor of the Bisbee "Daily Review" is rewarded by a few hints in elementary truth and logic.

The strike of two hundred carriage workers in Cincinnati, Ohio, against a wage cut, and which may involve 3000 men in that city, recalls the facts and figures from the United States Census of 1900 relating to carriage and wagon manufacture, which appeared in F. C. Boyle's admirable article, "The Trend Coolieward", published in the Daily People of May 27 and the Weekly People of June 3. They are as follows:

"Commenting upon improved machinery as a labor-displacer, the Bureau quotes Mr. John Kennedy, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor as stating before the United States Industrial Commission that 'In the great wagon-making plants very few skilled workmen are any longer needed; that the machinery utilized in this industry has been developed to such an extent that the wagons formerly manufactured by skilled workmen, who commanded high wages, were being made in 1900 by comparatively unskilled men.'"

"In bearing out the above statement of Organizer Kennedy, the Bureau submits (Vol. VII, Part I, Page 124) a table on carriage and wagon manufacture, which shows that since 1890 there has been an increase of 6 per cent in the value of products, with an increase of 23.9 per cent in the value of machinery and tools, accompanied by a decrease of 2.7 per cent in the number of wage earners and a decrease of 8.7 per cent in amount paid in wages, thus:

"Industries in the year 1900: Machinery, tools and implements, \$11,028,168; average number of wage-earners, 62,540; total wages \$29,814,911; value of products, \$121,537,276. In 1890: Machinery, tools and implements, \$8,901,488; average number of wage-earners, 64,250; total wages, \$32,665,301; value of products, \$114,551,907."

Where there is such a manifest tendency to increased production, accompanied by an increase in displaced labor, wage cuts are bound to follow. The manufacturer can not be expected to pay higher wages where less men are required, that is, where the supply of labor is increased and its demand decreased. Such an action would be contrary to the laws of supply and demand which govern the manufacturer in determining wages. What applies to carriage making also applies to other trades; the same tendency and the same results are evident in them also. As the above mentioned article states:

"A summary of the comparative tables submitted on wages and industries for the period ending in 1900 versus that of 1890 shows that two hundred and thirty-seven industries suffered a decline in wages against only ninety-seven industries that evidenced an increase in wages."

The lesson to be drawn from these facts and figures is plain: Labor must strike, not only against wage reductions, but the system of Capitalism which causes them, at the ballot box, in private and public discussion, and wherever possible. The system of private ownership of capital, which makes of Labor a commodity to be bought and sold like all other commodities, that is, according to the law of supply and demand, must be overthrown, if Labor is to prosper and progress.

Who said Capital and Labor are not brothers? Look at the high fences that the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company is building about its plant at New Castle, Pa., in anticipation of a strike for more wages. Don't you see that they are built for the purpose of protecting the Labor that will take the strikers' places? With Capital showing such concern for Labor who will dare say that they are not brothers?

operation resulting from the evolution of industry from the individual to the firm, from the firm to the corporation, the corporation to the trust, and the trust to social ownership and operation. But let us admit, for the sake of the fun there is in it, that Socialism is isolated private backwoods co-operation, there is certainly no equal division of all property among all the people about that. Or is it possible that in the office of the Bisbee, Arizona, "Daily Review", in contradiction to everywhere else, division of property is the basis of co-operation in property? Perhaps in the office of the Bisbee, Arizona, "Daily Review" they not only know how to reverse the truth but logic also, so that not only are Socialists made to desire things that are pure figments of the editorial imagination, but the editor does things that the experience of mankind demonstrates are impossible, viz., co-operate by dividing and divide by co-operating. According to this method of reasoning, it is a mistake to believe that when England and Japan co-operate against Russia that they desire to oust her out of Manchuria, as they are only intent on dividing up each other equally among themselves!

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THE ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

The way Rockefeller benefactions follow a Rockefeller exposure or resentment against a Rockefeller manipulation of industry is proverbial. One Saturday, Ida M. Tarbell issues her merciless arraignment, called "An Autobiographical Study", that raises new questions regarding Rockefeller morality; the next Saturday following, it is announced that Rockefeller has given \$10,000,000 to higher education. This may not be cause and effect, but it certainly seems to be something more than mere coincidence. And though it were neither one, nor the other, what could be more logical than the employment of the Rockefeller millions in their own defense? So great is the necessity for self-preservation with capitalist interests that the underlying motive of such a gift is hardly one of pure philanthropy. Like the Medicis of medieval times, our modern capitalists give not only to offset the effects of present attacks but to prevent future ones as well: the experiences of certain professors in the Chicago University, who failed to preach "Standard Oil economics" and found themselves outside of "their proper element", leave no doubt that the Rockefeller gift to higher education is a gift to an education looking to the perpetuation of the Rockefeller form of exploitation—of concentrated Capitalism.

But, though the gift looms generously large in the eyes of many who would otherwise be prone to condemn the giver for the questionable manner in which he obtained the wealth of which it is a part, though the gift will have a bad effect upon the optics of those who come within the influences of the education which it is intended to promote, it will be found impotent in the end. Such are the workings of concentrated Capitalism that, while it is forced by the material foundations on which it rests to thus protect itself, it is also forced to destroy and render propertyless all those who are not capable of accumulating the immense amount of capital necessary to gain admission to its sacred confines. These, compelled by their economic needs, will make war upon it. They will prosecute it with the vigor of men deprived of the means of living and the opportunities to acquire them. It is no accident that it was the sufferings of this class that prompted Henry D. Lloyd to write the first great historical onslaught against the Standard Oil Company, namely, his book, "Wealth versus Commonwealth." Nor is it an accident that it is from the middle class of oil producers and refiners that Miss Tarbell springs. She was born in Pottsville, Pa., and has therefore lived in one of the greatest zones of capitalist economic destruction and slavery.

The modern Capitalist Class may offset the exposures attending its career, it may influence higher education, and thereby modify the thoughts and direct the lives of many, but it cannot control the changes that are constantly taking place in the material basis of society. These cause the conditions to evolve that will eventually destroy the Capitalist Class. These create the Lloyds and the Tarbells, whose books sway more minds than the institutions of higher learning. These create the social unrest, the moral revolutions, the desire for economic justice—the Class Struggle—that will inevitably aid social evolution in overthrowing the Capitalist Class and inaugurating Socialism.

IT IS TO LAUGH.

Socialists often observe that were it not for the humor of the situation the fight against capitalism would be exhausting and destructive of both aspiration and life. So many agencies must be combatted, so much ignorance overcome, that were it not for the "funny breaks" of our capitalist friends, the enemy, the Socialists would have to succumb in despair. As it is we laugh, feel enlivened, buoyed up and confident, and march on to victory.

It is to be regretted that all Socialists cannot read the editorial, "The Socialists", in the Bisbee, Arizona, "Daily Review" of June 21. They would enjoy a good laugh, and feel that the road to success is obstructed by material as effective against the progress of Socialism as the porcelain defenses of the Chinese were against the guns of the Powers. Since they cannot read, we will quote for their enjoyment.

First the reader is told that "The Socialists would have all property equally divided among all the people." That this venerable old lie should still do duty reflects how hard pressed for argument against Socialism the gentleman presiding over the Bisbee "Daily Review" is. But let that go. Right on top of this statement regarding the Socialist desire to reduce the possession of property to infinitesimal fractions the reader is also informed that "Few co-operative enterprises have ever become a success." This also implies an untruth, for Socialism is not isolated private co-operation manifesting itself in backwoods joint stock companies, but integral, social co-

operation resulting from the evolution of industry from the individual to the firm, from the firm to the corporation, the corporation to the trust, and the trust to social ownership and operation. But let us admit, for the sake of the fun there is in it, that Socialism is isolated private backwoods co-operation, there is certainly no equal division of all property among all the people about that. Or is it possible that in the office of the Bisbee, Arizona, "Daily Review", in contradiction to everywhere else, division of property is the basis of co-operation in property? Perhaps in the office of the Bisbee, Arizona, "Daily Review" they not only know how to reverse the truth but logic also, so that not only are Socialists made to desire things that are pure figments of the editorial imagination, but the editor does things that the experience of mankind demonstrates are impossible, viz., co-operate by dividing and divide by co-operating. According to this method of reasoning, it is a mistake to believe that when England and Japan co-operate against Russia that they desire to oust her out of Manchuria, as they are only intent on dividing up each other equally among themselves!

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"In bearing out the above statement of Organizer Kennedy, the Bureau submits (Vol. VII, Part I, Page 124) a table on carriage and wagon manufacture, which shows that since 1890 there has been an increase of 6 per cent in the value of products, with an increase of 23.9 per cent in the value of machinery and tools, accompanied by a decrease of 2.7 per cent in the number of wage earners and a decrease of 8.7 per cent in amount paid in wages, thus:

"Industries in the year 1900: Machinery, tools and implements, \$11,028,168; average number of wage-earners, 62,540; total wages \$29,814,911; value of products, \$121,537,276. In 1890: Machinery, tools and implements, \$8,901,488; average number of wage-earners, 64,250; total wages, \$32,665,301; value of products, \$114,551,907."

Where there is such a manifest tendency to increased production, accompanied by an increase in displaced labor, wage cuts are bound to follow. The manufacturer can not be expected to pay higher wages where less men are required, that is, where the supply of labor is increased and its demand decreased. Such an action would be contrary to the laws of supply and demand which govern the manufacturer in determining wages. What applies to carriage making also applies to other trades; the same tendency and the same results are evident in them also. As the above mentioned article states:

"A summary of the comparative tables submitted on wages and industries for the period ending in 1900 versus that of 1890 shows that two hundred and thirty-seven industries suffered a decline in wages against only ninety-seven industries that evidenced an increase in wages."

The lesson to be drawn from these facts and figures is plain: Labor must strike, not only against wage reductions, but the system of Capitalism which causes them, at the ballot box, in private and public discussion, and wherever possible. The system of private ownership of capital, which makes of Labor a commodity to be bought and sold like all other commodities, that is, according to the law of supply and demand, must be overthrown, if Labor is to prosper and progress.

Who said Capital and Labor are not brothers? Look at the high fences that the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company is building about its plant at New Castle, Pa., in anticipation of a strike for more wages. Don't you see that they are built for the purpose of protecting the Labor that will take the strikers' places? With Capital showing such concern for Labor who will dare say that they are not brothers?

operation resulting from the evolution of industry from the individual to the firm, from the firm to the corporation, the corporation to the trust, and the trust to social ownership and operation. But let us admit, for the sake of the fun there is in it, that Socialism is isolated private backwoods co-operation, there is certainly no equal division of all property among all the people about that. Or is it possible that in the office of the Bisbee, Arizona, "Daily Review", in contradiction to everywhere else, division of property is the basis of co-operation in property? Perhaps in the office of the Bisbee, Arizona, "Daily Review" they not only know how to reverse the truth but logic also, so that not only are Socialists made to desire things that are pure figments of the editorial imagination, but the editor does things that the experience of mankind demonstrates are impossible, viz., co-operate by dividing and divide by co-operating. According to this method of reasoning, it is a mistake to believe that when England and Japan co-operate against Russia that they desire to oust her out of Manchuria, as they are only intent on dividing up each other equally among themselves!

Socialists can only hope that the Bisbee "Daily Review" will keep up its work of entertaining them. They enjoy the "arguments", while the editor of the Bisbee "Daily Review" is rewarded by a few hints in elementary truth and logic.

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Some Things Every Workingman Should Know.

Every workingman should know something regarding the proprietorship of homes in this country. In 1900, there were 16,187,715 homes. Of this number, 8,365,739 were rented. And of the remainder of owned homes, 2,196,373 were encumbered. Taking it by percentages, from 1890 to 1900, we find that there was a decrease (in proportion to the total number of homes) of free homes of 2.6; of owned homes, of 1.3; and an increase in encumbered homes of 1.3 per cent; in rented homes of 1.1 per cent.

Every workingman should know that there were 1,757,570 families without any dwellings in the year 1900. These families had to occupy space with other families. This represents 10.9 per cent of all families. In the year 1890, there was only 9.3 per cent in the same condition, showing an increase of 1.4 per cent in ten years.

Every workingman should know that there were 5,329,807 women employed in "gainful occupations" in 1900, representing 18.8 per cent of all so employed. In 1890 women represented 17 per cent, and in 1880 those engaged in "gainful occupations", 14.7 per cent, showing a constant increase in the number of women employed in productive enterprises.

Every workingman should know that there were in the United States in 1900, 21,573,492 children from 5 to 17 years of age. Of this number there were only 10,679,746 attending school, 80.5 per cent of whom quit school at fourteen years of age.

Every workingman should know that the figures on homes, dwellings, woman labor and school attendance, show how Capitalism protects "the home", "the family", "the chastity of woman", and "the rights of children." They show the "equal opportunities" of all to education and liberty. In them we see the decline of the material things upon which patriotism, that is, the love of one's country, rests. To-day, the vast majority have no home or country that they can call their own.

Now, in order to see that the change for the worse which is constantly going on, is not due to any deficiency in the facilities for producing wealth (taking America's boundless natural resources for granted), every workingman should know the following facts from the thirtieth annual report of the Department of Commerce and Labor:

To produce 100,000 feet of white pine boards in 1850 by hand, it took 16,000 hours work. By machine method in 1896, 272 hours.

Ten landless plows cost in labor time in 1850 1180 hours. In 1896, 37 hours.

To produce 20 bushels of wheat in 1830, it took 64 hours. In 1895, 2 hours.

To make 144 cottonade trousers by hand, it took 1440 hours. By machine, 152 hours.

Thus we see the ever increasing productive power of Labor, alongside of its ever increasing misery. Thus we see one of the many contradictions of capitalist society.

Every workingman should know that, to abolish this contradiction between progress and poverty, we must abolish the private ownership of capital, and make the ownership of capital social. Capital is social in origin and operation. Economic justice and human welfare demand that it be social in ownership also. Only with the realization of the social ownership of capital will an increase in the productive power of Labor, increase its happiness, instead of its misery as at present.

By a Workingman, Wm. Bonstein.

Tacoma, Wash.

The "unblinking audacity" of the President in sending Loomis to France on a special ambassadorship, after having officially reprimanded him for using his office as minister to Venezuela for the advancement of his private enterprises, is characteristic of the dominant class. As crime is impelled to the commission of more crime to protect itself, so must the misuse of government be continued in order to maintain wrong government and the wrong material institutions of which it is the reflex. The flaunting of governmental vice, the arrogant and defiant abuse of power under such circumstances, are simply the logical steps that the dominant class is compelled to take in all ages to reinforce its position and maintain its supremacy. But by these very acts it is also driving the classes beneath it into greater revolt; and, accordingly, digging its own grave!

Who is despondent? The old world, the good old world, is moving. In Russia the rate of its velocity will delight every lover of his kind. In this country, the Chicago Convention is moving the Working Class in the right direction at the right speed. Who is despondent?



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Socialists would make decidedly more progress if they would do a certain thing.

UNCLE SAM—Which?

B. J.—They should define accurately the Co-operative Commonwealth.

U. S.—How define?

B. J.—They should describe accurately how things will be instituted, the organization of society, how the various wheels will look and how they will operate. Do you catch on?

U. S.—Guess I do.

B. J.—You agree?

U. S.—Let's see. You know all about Columbus, don't you?

B. J.—I know some; he discovered America.

U. S.—Do you know, too, that I went from court to court, from court to court, stating his conclusion that by traveling westward he would strike land?

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—Was he believed by all who heard him?

B. J.—No, indeed; he had a hard time of it to make people understand the soundness of his views.

U. S.—Now, imagine if some smarty like yourself had drawn him aside and whispered confidentially to him: "Columbus, you are not making any great headway in convincing people.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS. BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS, NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

THE SOLEMN PROTESTANT FAVORS US AGAIN.

New York, June 29, 1905.
Edyter Dailey People:—

Dear Sir:—Well I see that ye printed me lether whitch i sint ye an the inshtant av the 21 so please except me senger thanks for yere corelity. Me argymints musthav carrid grata wait to disarve attanshun at all, bud av course i noo they wud, so im in the lashte disappoynted. Me woife tould me i was a fule to bother about sich things, bud she, poor craythure, dushnt attundy this ferfull queskin, this wickid revilushin yere spredin brodcasht an whitch ihretins the distrukshin av our umble homes, as our houly priest sez.

Was thing that strikes me as quare, an that is, that a hole weke has pasht since me lether aspered in yere papur an not wan av yere mimbrs has attimpid to ansur id. Even yersel misther adyter dont seme to care to tackle id, from whitch i draw the korekt konkonolushin to wittinis: me argymints was enansurable.

Now i hav sumthin to rite tudey, in fact i hav a hole lot av gud sound vuse agin this thing ye call sohilism; not that mesel sez id, if ye ax me parrish priest heel tel ye that i can dimolish an anihilate up anny Sohilist thats willin an abel to atand fornsht me. Bud i dont want to teke all the kredyt for this grate eblity an mesel, sum thanks is diew to our houly priest for teachin me the propir argymints an id onely raymanes for mesel to dijeshtum an injeum thurully an korekty.

Now i want to me church lasht sunday an lishuned to ax feine a discorse agin yere docthrines as ivir i heerd in me loife. Our houly priest, god blessim, sez that id had cum to is eres that ther wud sevirl hundrad min in the parrish idle an that there famelys was shitarvin, an whitch if id wahnt thure id wor a shamesull lie that shud not be circled. He sed the shtory was spred by a Sohilist who got id from the boord av kelth, or from the buree of ahtishticks vitol or sum sich infarnal place, i dont ray-mimber whitch.

Howsamivir, be that as id may, the houly man pinted out the naysassity av vitygris achshun an the part av the idie, if there wer anny. There dooty in the mether was plane, he sed, an the rimidy, whitch nivir faled, was klose at hand.

We all lishuned wid rayspektfull attanshun, an id cud be seme be a blond man that the kongrigashun lucked upon the sohilist akstory as a wickid lie. Av course i noo that mesel an a fuc more in the tinimint wher i live wor idle, bud thats far from sevirl hundrads, an be sides wan av um is not marrid, onely a mere boordher, so thats wan mass famely not shitarvin an i so enformed the priest avther mass, an he thanked me an send it wud be a gud argymint to yuse in fayter.

Bud to rayturn to the sunday sermun, as i was telen ye, the sanctly priest was pintin out the rimidy whin i interuptid wid the spehill raymarks set deune above this. The rimidy, as ivir gud kriksun shud noe, is to go to the figer av saint antny an drep a tin cint pee in the box providid for that porpice, thin neel deune an prey wid all yere moight an mane, an the gud saint'll here yere invookashuns wid a sartinty, an if ye dont foind work the nexst day id is yere owne faute, ye havent preyed as ye aute, or else ye havent put inuff munny in the box.

Now sor im shure the Sohilists cant give a better rimidy, an if ye want more an this queskin i may rite agin.

Yours truly,
Jerry O'toole.

A PAGE FROM A MINER'S LIFE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The coal miners here are now on strike. They applied for another shot fire man. According to the agreement with the operators twenty men call for one shot firer. Forty-five check numbers (each check standing for a miner) calls for two shot firers. The miners brought the matter up about three months ago and tried in every way to get the officials of their union to settle it. The shot firer we had went into work pending settlement, and was procured by the pit committee. We became disgusted with our officials and struck without orders from them; and now the company has determined to again break the contract; while the miners have all forfeited the support of the union. They get no strike benefits, although they paid in their dues for that purpose. I, with many more of them, will be forced to hit the pike, for we are living in company houses, and we will either have to go to work or get out; and let the company discharge whom they please, and run the mine the same way, regardless of contracts. I do not know whether it will interest the readers of the Daily

and Weekly People to know these things, but they are instances in the life of a miner and of the crookedness of the union.

C. L. S.
Hughes, Ind. Terr., June 24.

ANDREAS' TRIAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—My trial has occurred. My local of miners tried me after my request for a jury trial. It was granted, but when I told them I would select an attorney they re-considered their former motion and tried to hang me, metaphorically speaking, by a vote of the local. Jack Green, elected a delegate to the Chicago convention, and who was a delegate to the last Miners' National Convention, and helped to expel Robert Randall, said that we were getting monotonous and I should be done up as they had done up Randall. After a lot of pure and simple rag chewing they refused me the right of free speech saying it did not mean a license of tongue. I was compelled to take fifteen minutes. Some said five minutes would be enough to show my proof. I was even interrupted while trying to show that Mitchell is a fakir. But I won out.

I will now show you my argument which to do justice to they should have given me at least two hours, so as the men would have known the difference between pure and simple and industrial unionism.

Here is the proof. The labor fakirs are traitors one and all. Take two generals, one with 20,000 men, the other with 100,000. The general with the 20,000 men uses the best rifle, cannon, shells, etc., in short, he uses the best engine of destruction. The other general, just because his men number five to one, says: "We will use the old style musket we had in the fifties, or the old time engine of destruction." You certainly would think he was crazy, or rather wanted his army defeated. Is not this Mitchell's position? If it is he is a traitor to workingmen, for his tactics stamp him as such. His old musket, or pure and simple trade unionism is a worn out weapon and should be relegated to the scrap pile as old and worn out machinery is.

I told them how Mitchell betrayed the Colorado miners by saying "Strike! Strike!! Strike!!! until you win, if it takes five years," and then after fourteen months he made the men of the fifteenth district, U. M. W. of A., go to work or he would withdraw their support.

Jack Green said: "Why, we tried Randall on that evidence and it should not be considered here."

I do hope that the Chicago class conscious slaves will send this delegate home as he deserves to be sent home. The best he can do is to sit and look dignified and fake the miners from Local 304. Show him what it requires to represent militant wage slaves. He does not know that Mitchell sent letters to the locals saying the state will not be represented, and he goes to an industrial union convention in spite of that; and that he as good as renounced his former union and said: "I am in favor of industrial unionism." I believe he did not reckon upon anything else but this job of junketing and what he could see in it for his material interest.

Yours for the revolution,
William G. Andrews.
Belleville, Ill., June 22, 1905.

ON HAPPINESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Permit me to say a few words in regard to an article by the Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, who contributes regularly to the "New York American and Journal."

In its issue of June 29, 1905, the gentleman indulges in one of his usual sophistical rantings under the heading: "The Duty of Happiness."

Lack of space in our valuable organs forbids me to take up the whole matter; I shall simply confine my criticism to a few statements made therein. Says he: "We are now prepared to accept the proposition that if there is anything in this world that is holy and divine it is happiness, the joy of hearts that are glad, the bright eyes, ringing laughter and happy songs of those who are enjoying the life that God has given to them!"

"Speaking of religion, I am going to tell you what my own is, all that I have, all that I want. Here it is—'Do right and then try to be as happy as you can.'"

Now, it must be explained to every honest, intelligent man or woman that with the working class fleeced of four-fifths of its labor by the capitalist class; with each man at the others throat in the scramble after the almighty dollar; with philanthropists devoting a portion of their ill-gotten gains to charitable institutions, with graft, prostitution and

hypocrisy all around us; with the strong, the cunning, the clever, (for profit) crushing the weak, the less cunning, the less clever; with the pulp in favor of wage slavery; with thousands of little babies huddled together in sweltering tenements in crowded cities; in short, with the general hand to mouth existence (and all that that implies) of the working class, there is certainly little cause for happiness and contentment; they cry happiness where there is no happiness.

Most of the so-called happiness which exists to-day is either sham or imaginary. These are the words of a pessimist, I hear some one say; but they are not; each and every statement made can be absolutely proven and I challenge contradiction.

If the Rev. Thomas B. Gregory sincerely wishes to "Do Right and then try to be as happy as he can," then he must study the underlying cause of all this human unhappiness, hypocrisy, etc., and that cause is the private ownership of the machinery of production and distribution as well as the land to work on. 'Tis not by preaching nice sounding but meaningless phrases that happiness and morality can be established, but only by the overthrow of the capitalist system of production and distribution and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, a commonwealth which by giving to its people equal opportunity and the full value of their labor will make it possible for them to cultivate and reach the highest possible standard of happiness and morality and establish peace and good will on earth to all men.

To work! To work!

Ours is the winning fight!

L. V.

New York, June 29.

MILWAUKEE ACTIVITY—ARRANGING FOR DE LEON MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is with a feeling of satisfaction that we state to the readers of The People the splendid condition of Section Milwaukee of the S. L. P. Also the developments in the labor world throughout the Badger State clearly shows that the working people at large are awakening to the fact that not the Social Democratic party, but the Socialist Labor Party represents their interests.

The local Trades Council, an organization over which the Bergers, Webers, and Heaths are supposed to sway their spetre, at its last meeting was to decide on sending delegates to the Chicago convention. After a heated debate the council voted not to send delegates. One-third of the members of the Trades Council was in favor of being represented.

It cannot take long before the majority of the laboring men in Milwaukee and throughout Wisconsin will turn its back on the policy of the Wisconsin Social Democracy.

Our section has never been in such good fighting trim. At our last party meeting over forty dollars were collected to defray the expenses of the mass meeting to be held on July 8 at Liedertafel Hall, at which Comrade De Leon will speak. There was collected at that same party meeting the neat sum of nine dollars for the Stenographic Fund. But that is not yet all. It has been decided by Section Milwaukee to send Comrade Wilke to Chicago, to represent the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance at the Industrial Union convention. Thus more expenses. More money was needed and when the matter was laid before our last central committee meeting, more money was pledged than is actually needed to send our delegate to Chicago.

It is chiefly through the heroic and noble efforts of our Hungarian and English comrades that we were enabled to do so much propaganda. The German comrades ought to take an example of the good will and activity of those who at the present time are carrying on such a lively agitation. Some of our friends in the State who formerly were in the front ranks of our party should be heard from regularly to show that they have not lost any of the old fighting spirit of which Section Milwaukee is so proud. Let us hear from them. Let them, too, do a little more so as to be able to make yet greater efforts than Section Milwaukee is making at the present time.

Remember that a little work on your part just at the present time, while every one is anxious to hear the other side—the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party—will do much, very much to further our cause.

H. B.
Milwaukee, Wis., June 29.

A MODERN DOGBERY COMES TO GRIEF.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While the platform was being erected by the 14th A. D. last evening, preparatory to opening an agitation meeting at 11th street and Avenue A, the officer on the beat stepped up and in a very officious manner asked: "What is going on here?"

When he was informed, he asked if we had a permit, and was told that the Police Department had been notified of the meeting and that no permit was necessary; and Comrade Sater, noticing

that the officer looked a little green, took him for a new man on the force and tried to explain to him that, if he thought we didn't have the right to hold the meeting, the easiest way to settle the matter would be for him to go over to the patrol box, call up the station house and find out. But the officer seemed a little anxious to do a stunt to demonstrate that he was worthy of his uniform, so he wouldn't listen to any reason, but settled the whole business on the spot by simply declaring "If you haven't any permit, you won't have any meeting."

Comrade Alexander mounted the platform and opened the meeting. He was soon interrupted by the officer, demanding to see his permit. For answer, Alexander referred him to the United States constitutional amendment prohibiting Congress from making any law abridging the freedom of speech or peaceful assemblage, and the State Bill of Rights providing that these rights shall not be abridged by any other department of government. The officer didn't seem to know anything about such things, and no one having any book handy to show him the constitution, he placed Alexander under arrest.

As soon as he had started for the patrol box with the comrade, Chase took the platform and dwelt for a little while upon the class character of the government, using the incident at hand to demonstrate the control of the governmental power by the capitalist class. The arrest was also used to make each workingman present feel how helpless any one of them would be if he attempted to exercise his right of free speech as an individual, and, on the other hand, how strong the workers are when organized into a revolutionary party; showing that the Socialist Labor Party is able to continue its meeting in spite of the arrest, and assuring the audience that no matter how far the fight might possibly be carried, the workers in the S. L. P., by virtue of their revolutionary organization, would win out; thus demonstrating the value to the workers of being organized, even at this period when only a comparatively few votes can be polled, and none of our candidates can be elected.

Chase was followed by Comrade Sater. By the time Sater had finished, Alexander had returned to the meeting and again took the platform to explain that, after being taken to the telephone box, the officer had called a patrol wagon and given him a free ride in this municipal conveyance to the 14th street station house, where the lineal descendant of old Dogberry preferred the charge of "speaking without a permit and causing a crowd to collect." The Sergeant telephoned to headquarters and learned that notice of the meeting had been properly given, so he turned to Alexander and told him he could go; saying to our Comrade that he hoped he would entertain no hard feelings toward the officer.

Comrade Alexander then spent some time pointing out to the workers that this country is not governed by the people, but the real rulers of the nation are the capitalist class.

Comrade Woodhouse was the next and last speaker. He gave a general address on Socialism.

Officer number 3449 will probably think twice before he butts into another S. L. P. meeting.

One Who Was There.
New York, June 28.

TORONTO OPENS CAMPAIGN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Toronto held its first open air meeting this summer on Saturday evening, the 24th inst., at the corner of Delaware avenue and Bion street. Comrades Warner and Reid were the speakers, and had the attention of a goodly number of wage slaves. Three pamphlets were sold and one Weekly People renewal was taken. Weather permitting, meetings will be held at same place every Saturday evening during summer months.

J. M. R.
Toronto, Canada, June 26.

YONKERS UP AND DOING!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On June 17, the first gun of the campaign was fired in Getty's Square. The writer was chairman and Chas. H. Chase the speaker. The result was three subscriptions for the Weekly People, 12 pamphlets and 5 Weekly People sold, and 3 signatures secured to our petition lists.

On the 24th inst., another meeting was held at the same place. Sweeney presided and E. Olpp spoke. 19 signatures were secured; 12 pamphlets sold. On the same evening, I attended a picnic and with the help of Comrade Nyder secured 12 signatures. This is not a bad night's work for Yonkers.

P. Jacobson.
Yonkers, N. Y. June 27.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In "The Socialist Labor Party's Attitude on Trade Unions" is mentioned "a perverse system of Chinese Walls of high initiation fees." I note that Trautmann mentions fifty dollars being paid as such fees into the Brewery Workers' Union.

THE WALDEN STRIKE

Knife Grinders Anticipating Wage Restoration Receive Reduction Instead.

[Special Correspondence.]

Newburgh, N. Y., June 23.—To describe the Walden Knife Grinders' strike requires a look backward into ancient history. After the second election of Cleveland a wail of consternation and despair arose from the cutlery shops. "Free trade will come and with it an inundation of the American market. With cheaper knives prices will fall. Our mechanics must compete with the ill-paid Sheffield cutlers and ruin or at least dire impoverishment is at our doors six months after Cleveland's inauguration."

Tom Bradley, manager of the New York Knife Company shops, Republican leader in the Walden district, hail-fellow, everybody's friend, and with a quantity of assurance to deceive the very elect, as mouthpiece of the above named corporation, made proclamation that, in view of the dubious and problematical result as to the outcome of the tariff discussion in Congress, a reduction of thirty per cent in the wage scale must be enforced until further notice. Thus, a grinder earning \$3 per day would fall to \$2.10, and the lower grade workers in the same proportion. The average ratio of pay in all branches, I am informed by those who ought to know, never did rise above \$2 per day or approximately so, when delays incident to waiting for material, closing for repairs, etc., were considered. Yet, there is tradition that once Harry Booth, expert, skillful and under favorable conditions, did earn a weekly rate of about \$26, and this tradition has stood for many years as a decoy duck to lure workers from far away Sheffield, Eng., as well as from distant points of our own country, to the Walden shop to reap the golden harvest thus indicated. Alas, Harry Booth died, as premature death is the fate of all grinders, the trade being as destructive of human life as brass filing or glass blowing; and a gray haired knife grinder is seldom seen. Two years passed and then Tom Bradley appears again as a candidate of his party for Congressman. Then was it heralded and proclaimed from the house-tops that the New York Knife Company had magnanimously and generously decided to increase the pay of their grinders to the amount of ten per cent, leaving, as may be easily computed, still twenty per cent shy of the original rate. Bradley was triumphantly elected, and he it was who developed and established the recent Governor Ben Odell, McKinley and protection game. And later Roosevelt, who shouted "prosperity." But restoration of the twenty per cent which had been prudently withheld for fear of low tariff—that never came—still lingers and waits.

Early last April, one Mathias, who had superseded the genial Bradley (and the neighbors indicate him as one whom 'twere base flattery to call a philanthropist), appalled the grinders by the announcement that a ten per cent reduction must be accepted; and to the indignant protest of the grinders returned silent contempt and refusal to discuss or recognize a grievance. The conditions were different from those in 1892, so far as to find the grinders and finishers organized in a local of the American Federation of Labor. Hence, the recent and present strike. The deplorable result, as viewed by store and boarding-house keepers in the town, is the dispersal of the population. Many have left. More are going to Titusville, Pa.; Newark, N. J., and other points.

The New York Knife Company is not yet prepared to surrender. A mechanical genius has built a machine which, rumor says, will obviate manual grinders' services; and the knife company is at work perfecting it, with abundance of manufactured stock ready to sell. It is likely there will still be relics and echoes of the strike for some weeks yet. It is no more than fair to state that the two smaller shops are not included in the strikers' indictment and complaint. But their capacity is too small to promise any permanent relief. This is a brief outline of the strike in Walden, Orange County, New York.

G. W. T.
Would it not be well to publish in our party press at least approximately what such fees are in the average Trades Union, or some of them, as many who live outside of the industrial centers would be interested to know? It certainly would interest us here. Also what are the fees in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance?

Fraternally yours,
C. W. B.
Henning, Minn., June 24.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

M. W. B. REDLANDS, CAL.—Your question, "What is the difference between the Materialist, Agnostic and Atheist?" was answered at some length in the Weekly People of June 10. See "Letter Box," P. V., bottom of Col. VI.

The New York Labor News Company informs us that Brimble's "Irrepressible Class Conflict in Colorado" will be issued in the course of a month or two.

O. N. M., WILMERDING, PA.—The ten-day week referred to in Lafargue's "Right to Be Lazy," foot note P. 24, is not in force to-day. It only existed a short period during the French Revolution.

C. P. L., FARIBAULT, MINN.—You are not the first to question the accuracy of that ill-digested, partisan and untrustworthy compilation known as Hillkowitz's "History of Socialism in the United States." It is true, as Hillkowitz says, that in 1868 Bakounin's "Alliance" made application for admission into the International as a body, but the application was rejected by the General Council on the ground that the views of the Alliance were not in harmony with those of the International." But this statement offers no solution to the problem contained in the statement following it, announcing Bakounin's expulsion from the International in 1872. How one can be expelled after his organization has been rejected our great American historian saith not. You are right when you assert that Bakounin and his organization were admitted into the International in 1869. How and why they were admitted Lucien Saniel tells in "Socialism in Italy," P. 63, "Socialist Almanac," as follows:

"After several fruitless attempts on the part of the Alliance to be recognized by the International Workingmen's Association as an affiliated but autonomous body, Bakounin, on June 22, 1869, made to the General Council of the I. W. A. a formal declaration that the Alliance had dissolved itself and invited its organizations to convert themselves into International Sections. These were consequently admitted. But the declaration was a fraud." Thereupon strife ensued and expulsion followed in 1872.

So much for our great American historian, Hillkowitz.

C. D., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—"Matter received" consists of manuscript, letters, papers, clippings, books, etc., etc. Some of it is filed away for future reference and use; some rejected; most of it is destroyed after the information or point is abstracted. The name and address for which you ask must have been on the latter, as it cannot be found on that preserved and filed away.

M. M., NEW YORK CITY.—So, "Der New Yorker Volkszeitung" claims that De Leon tried to be the dictator of the Chicago convention, eh? Was that before or after he defeated the attempt of the Volkszeitung's friend, "A. M. Simons, Editor," to seat the unsavory Boudjian-off, of ladies' shirt waist makers' strike injunction fame?

H. J., NEW YORK CITY.—The causes that led to the abolition of chattel slavery in this country were many and complex. There was without doubt a great desire for Negro emancipation growing largely out of political, ethical and humanitarian motives, such as were evinced by the Jeffersonians, the Quakers and the Abolitionists; but the main cause was the conflicting interests of the slaveholding and the capitalist classes. Slavery, made rich and powerful by the invention of the cotton gin and its representation in Congress, based on the number of its chattels, sought to make its "peculiar institutions" co-extensive with the nation. Capitalism, on the other hand, spreading gradually throughout the north and west, recognizing in chattel slavery an economic blight, and seeing in free labor a more profitable market and means of exploitation, opposed this extension. The slaveholding interests, realizing that the triumph of this opposition meant their political and economic overthrow, thereupon decided to cause the secession from the union of the states in which they held sway. As secession threatened the existence of the nation and thereby themselves, the capitalist interests opposed it and won, and, in winning, were enabled to emancipate the chattel slave, and thus eliminate the cause of the trouble. The tariff differences of the two opposing interests were also a contributory cause.

F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—If possible send on another copy of that Austin weekly containing article on the farmer. Owing to carelessness, the copy of the article was badly bungled when reproduced, and then destroyed.

S. P. R., BRADDOCK, PA.—Wanhope's record? Why it is written in his photograph on the handbill you send. Look at that egotistical face, the Paderewski hair, those sinister eyes and the general air of braggadocio that pervade the whole picture, and you will find the record of a vain, vacillating, superficial blustering and compromising "Socialist," alias Social Democrat, written there. Wanhope was once a member of the S. L. P., and kangarooed. Thereafter, he was editor of the "Chicago Socialist," and the "Eric People," successively, and was with Klenke during his mismanagement of the latter. He was also acting editor of "The Worker," while Algerian Lee was attending the Amsterdam Congress last summer and attaching his signature to anti-Socialist race resolutions; an act which Wanhope did not repudiate. Wanhope is now with Wilshire's middle class "post office Socialism" publication as a canvasser. Wanhope, Kangaroo, has followed his party through its compromising career, getting editorial jobs as a reward en route, only to end as a boomer for a middle class "post office Socialism" publication, at so much per subscription. Need more be said?

P. W., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Your two questions will be answered next week. Will require a little research.

A. P. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, alias Public Ownershipites who say that De Leon buttonholed the Chicago delegates, and tried to convert them to his views, have naive ideas of the reason for his presence in the windy city. Possibly they believe that he went there to do as they usually do at the Gompers A. F. of L. convention, viz., though ostensibly opposed thereto, approve of all that the delegates do and then permit them, in the vernacular of the day, to walk all over them. Or it is likely that, being strangers to sound economic views themselves, they are surprised to see them possessed by others, who are convinced of their worth and are desirous of inducing still others to embrace them, in order that the labor movement may be advanced and labor emancipated.

TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS THE WORLD OVER.—Kindly forward to this office copies of the preambles and constitutions of your respective Union. As complete a set as possible is desired at this office.

"FRIEND," LOS ANGELES, CAL.; TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY, DENVER, COLO.; J. K., NEW YORK CITY; S. B., EL PASO, TEXAS; P. K., HUTCHINS, KAN.; M. C., DENVER, COLO.; E. A. B., OGDEN, UTAH; G. F., SPOKANE, WASH.; F. F. D., BISHOP, ARIZ.; W. W. C., E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.; UNKNOWN, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.; H. O., LORING, ALASKA; L. C. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Matter received.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

(From December 25, 1904 to June 24, 1905.)

INCOME:	
By balance on hand December 25, 1904	\$ 389.73
" dues stamps	565.25
" supplies	76.98
" Amsterdam assessment	21.75
" N. A. F. (old, 1904)	22.63
" General Agitation Fund	668.93
" Russian Revolutionists Fund	140.49
" charter fees	6.00
" loan	25.00
" speakers' returns	8.00
" agitation	30.00
Total	\$1,954.41

EXPENDITURES:	
To salary of National Secretary \$ 458.00	
" current expenses (postage, expressage, etc.)	82.5
" agitation	784.3
" rent of office	90.0
" printing	121.0
" office expenses	9.5
" expenses in Bishop case	7.15
" expenses S. T. & L. A. convention at Lynn, Mass.	44.00
" Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, Geneva, Switzerland	99.50
" balance on June 24, 1905	248.41
Total	\$1,954.41

Julius Eck, Treasurer.
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.
A. L. Zimmerman.
Auditors:—
A. C. Kline

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 234 New York street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA
 National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
 234 New York street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)
 Notice: For technical reasons no party announcements can go in this office on Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party convened on Sunday, July 2, at 9 a. m. Joseph Marek of Connecticut was elected as chairman. The secretary, E. I. Bowers, of Rhode Island, read the minutes of the January meeting of the current year and same were approved as read.

John C. Butterworth, of New Jersey, was elected sergeant-at-arms. There were present: Thos. F. Brennan, of Massachusetts, in place of M. T. Berry, resigned; E. I. Bowers, of Rhode Island; Joseph Marek, of Connecticut; John J. Kinneally, of New York; John C. Butterworth, of New Jersey; Fred Koch, of Illinois.

A communication was received from P. C. Christiansen, a member of the National Executive Committee from Ohio, to the effect that he had intended to attend the meeting but had been prevented from doing so. Another was received from Pennsylvania stating that they had not elected a member from that State in place of E. Seidel, resigned, but that possibly Comrade Grant of Scranton, would attend the meeting as a temporary substitute.

On a point of procedure J. J. Kinneally moved that the N. E. C. in receiving propositions and grievances deal only with the constitutional units of the party organization, which motion was adopted.

In the correspondence which was brought before the N. E. C. were two communications: one from Section Essex County, N. J., appealing from a decision of the New Jersey State Executive Committee in the case of F. C. Burgholz, expelled by that Section for contempt, which case the New Jersey State Executive Committee was said to have referred back to Essex County for retrial, on the ground that Section Essex County failed to proceed with the trial on the original charges and based the expulsion solely on contempt; the other came from the said F. C. Burgholz, asking for rulings on several points connected with the form of procedure in the trial of his case.

John Hokanson appeared on behalf of Section Essex County to present its side of the case; a number of questions were asked him by members of the N. E. C. upon the nature of the proceedings held, whereupon he retired.

After considerable discussion of the points involved the matter was disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, It appears from the evidence brought before this committee that Section Essex County as well as the New Jersey State Executive Committee have erred upon points of procedure, the only matters connected with grievances can properly be brought before the N. E. C.; and

Whereas, It is also evident from the facts brought out that the defendant, Burgholz, although appearing before the Grievance Committee, by refusing to remain with the committee when a certain line of procedure demanded by him was not adopted, has placed himself in contempt; and

Whereas, This combination of errors on the part of the bodies handling the case and the wrongful action on the part of the defendant have produced complications which render it advisable to refer the entire case back to Section Essex County for retrial, thus giving the defendant an opportunity to purge himself of contempt by standing trial within a reasonable time to be specified by his Section; be it

Resolved, That the N. E. C. refer the said case back to Section Essex County for the reasons aforesaid.

A committee of the Twenty-third Assembly District, Branch Section New York County, presented a lengthy document charging the national secretary with incompetency. The members of the committee stated that they had presented the said document for publication in The People, but publication had been refused.

Information at hand showed that they had tried to convert Section New York County to their views and had failed. Under the ruling that the N. E. C. deal only with the constitutional units of organization, the document was returned to them with the advice that they seek redress in the proper way through the Section of which they are members.

The national secretary submitted communications and report from the International Socialist Bureau, showing the amounts due from the various countries. The national secretary was instructed to make partial remittance of the amount

due from the Socialist Labor Party as soon as possible.

Another communication was received from Meiko Meyer, asking action on the part of the N. E. C. relative to an article in the Chicago Manifesto, which had been refused publication by the Editor of The People. The article in question, having been referred by the Editor to the N. E. C., was read, and it was decided to endorse the action of the Editor in refusing publication of the same.

A further communication, from H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal., was read, relative to non-publication of several articles bearing upon Chicago Manifesto. The national secretary reported that the articles had been received but that the Editor being away in Chicago, he could not ascertain why they had not been published. Upon motion it was decided to refer the matter to the sub-committee.

F. W. Ball, Paterson, New Jersey, sent a letter enclosing a check for \$100, a bequest of his deceased brother, Albert Ball, to be applied to General Agitation Fund.

The business manager of the Daily People referred to the N. E. C. with a request for instructions, a communication from "The Crisis," a paper published at Salt Lake City, Utah, wherein a request was made for an exchange of advertising space. It was decided to instruct the manager not to enter into any such arrangement with publications connected with A. F. of L. or "Socialist" party.

A proposition to call upon the various States to each assume the raising of the funds for the publication of one of the series of books, the Mysteries of the People, by Eugene Sue, was laid over for six months, when a consideration of the question brought out the fact that during the next six months most of the States would not be in a position to undertake the task.

The Auditing Committee appeared before the N. E. C. with a report of their work, stating that it introduced a new set of books and presented information on the finances of the party. A discussion followed on the form of report to be sent to the party organization and it was finally decided to instruct the Auditing Committee to prepare a comparative report which would give to the membership a more comprehensive picture of the situation, said report to be submitted to the sub-committee, the latter to transmit the same to party organizations.

The national secretary reported on the state of organization in each State, pointing out the progress made in the last six months, the success that had attended the tour of Organizer Bohn, and that another organizer, B. H. Williams, had been put in the field who is now, and for sometime will remain, in the State of Montana. The national secretary also reported that, largely due to the number of calls for funds in connection with the Chicago convention, the General Agitation Fund had suffered. He recommended that after the Chicago convention a general call be issued to the Sections for a better support of this fund, in order to make possible the work of agitation and organization in keeping with the greater requirements of the situation that will then confront us.

After a general discussion under the head of good and welfare, there being no further business before the meeting, the committee adjourned.

Everett I. Bowers,
Recording Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, July 1, the following contributions were received for the above fund:

Thos. P. Lande, Eureka, Cal. (on 50c monthly pledge) \$ 3.00
 J. C. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash. 5.00
 Ed. Simmel, Ogden, Utah 1.00
 F. W. Ball, Paterson, N. J., bequest of Albert Ball 100.00
 Geo. Franklin, Spokane, Wash. 2.00
 23rd A. D., New York 1.85
 Oscar Yehring, Douglas, Ariz. 2.00
 John Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn. 75
 J. S. Tidball, Columbus, Ohio 1.00
 A. W. Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
 Paul Lundgard, Douglas Island, Alaska 1.00

Total \$118.60
 Previously acknowledged \$78.33

Grand total \$196.93
 Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

MACHINIST'S TOOLS FOR SALE.

Machinists who are interested in securing good tools are requested to write to Sam Winauer, 2-6 New Read street, N. Y., who is in charge of L. A. 274, Machinists, S. T. and L. A.'s efforts to defray the expenses of the burial of our late comrade Joseph Francis Malloney. To this end the L. A. is disposing of the \$350 toll kit left by Malloney. The kit has been divided into lots, and includes five micrometers, Vernier callipers, twenty scales ranging from one to two inches, hammers, small important files, dividers, and many other tools of good quality and almost new. Tickets 50 cents.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

In addition to the increased demand for the Daily People through newsdealers and news agencies, we received two hundred and sixty-eight mail subscriptions during the week ending Saturday, July 1. Besides this, the Mill and Smeltermen's Union of Butte, Mont., ordered twenty-five copies a day for a month; Section Fall River, Mass., 100 copies a day; Canton, Ohio, twelve copies; Lowell, Mass., fifteen copies; Grand Junction, Colo., fifty copies; S. L. P. of Edinburgh, Scotland, twenty-five copies; T. F. Dugan, Bisbee, Ariz., fifty copies. Fifty copies were sold at a street meeting at the corner of Bleeker and Thompson streets, this city, Wednesday evening. Quite a number were sold at other street meetings. R. Krasberg, of Schenectady, N. Y., sent in fifteen subs for one month. All of which goes to show that much interest is taken in the Daily People and its reports of the proceedings of the Chicago Industrial Union convention.

Two hundred and forty-eight subscriptions were received for the Weekly People. Those sending in five or more are as follows: Charles Pierson, Chicago, Ill., thirty-one; J. A. Leach, Douglas, Ariz., twenty-three; Rudolph Katz, Kingston, N. Y., nine; Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, eight; Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Texas, six; H. T. Shaw, Goldfield, Nev., six; J. Walsh, San Francisco, Cal., five; J. J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo., five.

The Weekly People of July 22 will be of special interest to clerks, book keepers, salesmen, window dressers, packers, porters, stenographers, and others employed in offices and department and retail stores. It will contain a series of articles written by members of Clerical Workers' Alliance No. 4, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Order a bundle and distribute them. Rates: 100 copies or less, one cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, three-fourths of a cent a copy; over 500 copies, one-half cent a copy. The Clerical Workers' Alliance will look after the distribution in New York City.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

During the week ending July 1, 300 copies of "Reform or Revolution" were sent to San Francisco; 50 copies to Los Angeles, and 25 copies to Tacoma, Wash. Cleveland, O., ordered 5 copies of "The Gold Sickle" 5 copies of "Woman Under Socialism" and 1 copy of Morgan's "Ancient Society." Yonkers, N. Y., bought 50 "John Mitchell Exposed" and 50 "Trades Unionism in the United States." Rudolph Katz, Organizer of New York State, bought 30 pamphlets assorted. B. H. Williams, Butte, Mont., bought 25 copies "Trades Unionism in the United States" and 25 "Reform or Revolution"; also 2 copies of "Woman Under Socialism." Comrade Herman of Lincoln, Neb., took a copy of "The Paris Commune." The Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, bought 24 "What Means This Strike?" and 24 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism." The First, Third and Fifth Assembly District, New York, bought 40 assorted pamphlets.

Although this week recorded the filling of some very good orders, still this volume of business is comparatively small, even after the small unmentioned orders are taken into account. We will doubtless see better weeks in the near future. Let everybody help.

"Reform or Revolution" is now in stock. "The Capitalist Class" is temporarily out of print. Another edition will soon be issued.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held June 25 in Section Boston's headquarters, 1165 Tremont street. L. H. Engelhardt in the chair.

Roll call showed Burnham, Dunnack, Deans, Engelhardt, Mortensen, Wall and Sweeney present. Absent, Bresnahan and Murphy, excused.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

The credential of Frank Bohmbach of Section Boston, was accepted and delegate seated.

Correspondence:—From manager of the Daily People on the Stenographic Fund. From John Farrell, of Lowell. From J. A. Bresnahan, of Cambridge, and R. Murphy, of Lynn, stating that they would speak in Worcester following Sundays. From Section Lawrence and Section Worcester, forwarding S. T. & L. A. fund lists. From Section Boston, ordering dues stamps. From Section Woburn, forwarding S. T. & L. A. fund lists. From Sections Worcester and Salem, Fall River, Everett and members-at-large, John Farrell and J. F. Jennings, voting for National Executive Committee delegate.

Moved that Comrades Burnham and Bohmbach tabulate N. E. C. delegate

vote. Reported that sixty-four votes cast for Thomas F. Brennan, the only nominee. Credential ordered given the delegate.

Gilbert G. Smith, organizer of Section Lawrence, reported on the arrest of John J. Kinneally for speaking in the streets of Lawrence, and stated that a test case would have to be made. Section deferred until meeting of July 9. Committee of four elected to report on dates for holding caucuses and the State convention.

John Farrell reported on situation in Lowell and prospects good for agitation. Report referred to the agitation committee, to send a speaker to Lowell. Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary,
55 Temple Street, Boston, Mass.

LOUISVILLE, ATTENTION!

Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Weekly People, will speak on "Industrial Unionism," the new hope of the Working Class for better conditions, at Workman's Hall, Louisville, Ky., Monday Evening, July 17th, 1905, 8 p. m. Admission free. All questions pertaining to the subject will be answered.

IN AID OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

During the period from June 8 to July 1 the following amounts were received for the above fund:

Thos. Lande, Eureka, Cal. \$ 50
 Balance of proceeds of Commune celebration by Section Schenectady, N. Y., Petofo Literary Club and Branch 57, W. S. & D. B. F. 35.75

Total \$ 85.75
 Previously acknowledged \$140.49

Grand total \$226.24
 Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA OPEN AIR MEETING

Saturday, July 8—40th street and Lancaster avenue.

RESULT OF THE GENERAL VOTE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ON DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST TRADE & LABOR ALLIANCE AT LYNN, MASS.

Vote cast by	De Leon	Jacobson
Los Angeles, Cal.	22	2
Santa Clara Co., Cal.	7	1
San Francisco, Cal.	17	1
At Large in Cal.	7	1
Denver, Colo.	4	1
At Large in Colo.	6	1
Bridgeport, Conn.	0	1
Hartford, Conn.	17	3
Kensington, Conn.	3	3
New Britain, Conn.	5	1
Rockville, Conn.	8	1
Belleville, Ill.	5	2
Chicago, Ill.	12	2
Du Quoin, Ill.	3	2
East St. Louis, Ill.	7	2
At Large in Ill.	5	3
At Large in Ind.	1	3
Louisville, Ky.	13	1
Cambridge, Mass.	3	1
Everett, Mass.	5	2
Fall River, Mass.	11	2
Lynn, Mass.	10	1
New Bedford, Mass.	3	1
Salem, Mass.	4	1
Worcester, Mass.	5	1
Baltimore, Md.	8	1
At Large in Md.	1	1
Detroit, Mich.	8	6
Duluth, Minn.	1	4
Hennepin, Minn.	1	4
Minneapolis, Minn.	9	3
St. Paul, Minn.	7	1
Winona, Minn.	7	1
St. Louis, Mo.	10	2
Butte, Mont.	3	3
Erle Co., N. Y.	18	1
Kings Co., N. Y.	30	1
Monroe Co., N. Y.	10	1
Newburg, N. Y.	4	1
New York, N. Y.	151	13
New York, N. Y.	9	2
Onondaga Co., N. Y.	4	2
Queens Co., N. Y.	6	2
Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	4	3
Richmond Co., N. Y.	8	12
Westchester Co., N. Y.	16	12
Essex Co., N. J.	8	3
Hoboken, N. J.	10	3
No. Hudson, N. J.	5	1
Passaic Co., N. J.	15	1
So. Hudson, N. J.	5	1
Union Co., N. J.	5	1
Allegheny Co., Pa.	94	13
At Large in Pa.	4	4
Pawtucket, R. I.	6	1
Providence, R. I.	7	1
San Antonio, Tex.	7	1
At Large in Tex.	4	1
Salt Lake City, Utah	3	2
Newport News, Va.	10	1
Richmond, Va.	7	1
Roanoke, Va.	10	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	21	9

Totals 758 102

Note:—No reports were received from Sections in Indiana and Ohio and Sections in other States also failed to send reports.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

SYRACUSE, ATTENTION.

The readers of The People, friends and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party, who desire to see the said Party's candidate on the official ballot this fall, are invited to call at Room 14, Myers Block, any Thursday or Sunday, p. m.; or at 1322 Grape street, evenings after 6 o'clock; or at 606 South Clinton street, any time, and sign the petition. A commissioner of deeds will be present attesting the signatures.

James Trainor, Organizer.

CHICAGO S. T. & L. A. DELEGATES FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$206.47	
Section Philadelphia, Pa.	2.35
Section Ureka, Cal.	12.50
4th and 10th A. D., S. L. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.85
Section Minneapolis, Minn.	10.50
L. Katz, Philadelphia, Pa.	.50
Otto Ruckor, N. Y.	1.00
26th A. D., S. L. P., New York.	3.00
Section Worcester, Mass.	2.50
French Branch, S. L. P., New York.	1.75
Section Passaic County, N. J.	10.00
Socialist Labor Party, Canada.	5.00
Section Imperial, Cal.	5.00
L. A. 373, Lawrence, Mass.	7.00
Elliot C. Harding, Vineyard Haven, Mass.	.25
A. Good, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Gustav Langner, Milford, Ct.	1.00
Section Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
Section Marion, Ind.	6.05
Section Logansport, Ind.	2.40
Section Evansville, Ind.	1.80
Section Claypool, Ind.	1.00
Section Indianapolis, Ind.	10.85
34th A. D., S. L. P., New York.	3.00
M. Hiltner, N. Y.	.25
Section Richmond County, N. Y.	4.10
Section Erie County, N. Y.	7.87
35th A. D., S. L. P., New York.	11.15
Section Schenectady, N. Y.	17.60
16th A. D., S. L. P., New York.	1.50
Section Minneapolis, Minn.	1.25
7th A. D., S. L. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.25
Section Syracuse.	4.95
2d and 4th A. D., S. L. P., N. Y.	1.50
20th A. D., S. L. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
14th and 18th A. D., S. L. P., New York.	2.00
7th A. D., S. L. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.75
Scandinavian Section, N. Y.	15.75
Otto Barthel, New York.	2.00
L. A. 252, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.00
8th and 12th A. D., S. L. P., New York.	.50
P. Farrell, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
Nicol Gerold, Jersey City.	1.00
Socialist Educational Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
J. H., Jersey City.	.50
7th A. D., S. L. P., N. Y.	1.25
A. Herschman, Hoboken, N. J.	1.00
Section New Bedford, Mass.	2.00
Section St. Louis, Mo.	6.80
Section Detroit, Mich.	6.25
Section Cambridge, Mass.	3.25
John Farrell, Lowell, Mass.	1.00
Section Lawrence, Mass.	5.00
Section Red Lake County, Minn.	2.00
6th and 10th A. D., S. L. P., New York.	1.00
Section Westchester County, N. Y.	6.75
George Nickerson, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00
Frank Lightfoot, Bisbee, Ariz.	2.50
6th and 10th A. D.'s, S. L. P., N. Y.	.60
16th A. D., S. L. P., N. Y.	1.15
32nd and 33rd A. D.'s, S. L. P., N. Y.	2.50
German Branch, S. L. P., N. Y.	1.50
Hungarian Branch, S. L. P., N. Y.	1.00
Section Westchester Co., N. Y.	4.00
8th and 12th A. D.'s, S. L. P., N. Y.	2.50
A worker's mite.	.30
Section Providence, R. I.	2.50
Section Rensselaer, N. Y.	2.50
Joseph Finkbohner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
F. Herz, Cumberland, Md.	.50
J. Van Veen, N. Y.	1.00
Thomas M. Reedy, Lowell, Mass.	.05
Donald L. Monroe, Portsmouth, Va.	1.00
Colin F. Monroe, Portsmouth, Va.	1.00
Wm. O. Nelson, Portsmouth, Va.	.50
Indianapolis, Ind., Machinists, per A. Sherwood.	10.00
Section Allegheny County, Pa. (Branch 26)	6.05
Section Allegheny County, Pa. (Wilkinsburg)	1.25
Paul Schweinburg, Chicago, Ill.	.50
Jos. Hagen, Elmira, N. Y.	.50
Chas. Schrafft, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
John Morhead, Jersey City, N. J.	.50
N. Malmberg, 19th and 21st A. D.'s, N. Y.	1.00
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32nd and 33rd A. D.'s, S. L. P., N. Y.	2.00
Section Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	.25
Section St. Louis, Mo.	.20
Total \$478.54	

BE HONORED AND RESPECTED.

First: Eradicate all conscientious scruples from your mental make-up.

Next: Take the popular side of every controverted subject—right or wrong. Look around you, and you will find that all old men who are very wealthy are first-class crooks, whereas nearly all old men who always tried to be honest are locked up in lunatic asylums or else are inmates of poor-houses, or some so-called place of "charity."

Always make progress Henry George fashion: "along the lines of least resistance," that is, always float with the current, like driftwood down a stream. Kick the under dog in a fight; he can't resist. In this way you will be popular, and never get licked.

All this may be very humiliating, but if you are only after a "full dinner pail" this is the only way to get it, outside of slavery.

Uncle Henry.

CHICAGO STENOGRAPHIC FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$121.55	
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